



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Northern Territories Omitted From Debate
OW2901061989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT
29 Jan 89

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 29 (KYODO)—The Soviet state television station Saturday evening broadcast former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's discussions with Soviet officials but cut Nakasone's mention of the Japanese territorial claim over four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido.

The TV carried an hour-long videotaped debate by Nakasone, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Valentin Falin, International Department chief of the Soviet Communist Party, and other Soviet officials which was conducted in Moscow last week.

During the debate, Nakasone took up the Japan-Soviet territorial issue and the situation on the Korean peninsula as major problems in Asia.

But the simultaneous Russian interpretation in the videotaped discussions, broadcast Saturday evening, did not refer to the territorial problem.

Japan claims its territorial right to the four islands, which were occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II.

When Nakasone made an earlier visit to Moscow last July, he was interviewed on the Soviet state television during which he mentioned the territorial issue. The Soviet TV's Russian interpretation at the time referred to the issue without changing what Nakasone said.

In commenting on the latest deletion of Nakasone's remarks on the territorial issue from the Russian simultaneous interpretation, a source at the Japanese Embassy here said he could not immediately confirm whether it was intentional or not.

Toyota Planning To Build Car Plant in UK
OW2701082889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT
27 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO—Toyota Motor Corp. said Friday it will begin "in-depth" feasibility studies in Britain to assess the possibility of building a car manufacturing plant there that would produce 200,000 sub-compact cars annually from 1992 and employ 3,000 workers locally.

Shoichiro Toyoda, president of Japan's largest automaker, said the company would soon begin feasibility studies involving plans to invest 600 million pounds building a plant to produce 1,800 cc passenger cars.

Under the proposed plan, the percentage of domestically produced and supplied materials and products going into the new cars, or the local content ratio, is projected at 60 percent initially, and would eventually rise to 80 percent, Toyoda said.

In a hastily-arranged news conference at Toyota's office in Tokyo, he said that the new cars would be exported to other European countries, and that parts and components would be purchased from throughout the 12-nation European Community (EC), with possible options for joint ventures in this field.

Stressing that Britain is one of the "strong candidates," Toyoda said nevertheless his remark did not necessarily mean that a final decision had been made on building a new plant in Britain.

He cited Britain as being one of the important members of the Common Market as a major reason for possible selection, observing that the British Government is welcoming Toyota's plant location there.

But he said no incentives have so far been disclosed to Toyota, based in Toyota City, central Japan.

Toyoda denied that the EC's scheduled integration in 1992 had motivated Toyota to consider building a plant somewhere in Europe.

Rather he said that local dealers have been demanding more cars than Toyota has been able to supply due to Japan's self-restraint in exporting cars to the EC.

If Toyota chooses Britain as its location site, the carmaker will be the third Japanese automaker to produce cars in Britain, following Nissan Motor Co., the second largest Japanese carmaker, and Honda Motor Co.

Noting that the European carmarket had been strong the past few years, he predicted the market would continue to expand in years ahead if "we produce attractive cars."

Toyota announced in early January it had begun producing pickup trucks in a joint venture with Volkswagen AG (VW) of West Germany at VW's Hanover plant.

In 1986 Toyota started producing four-wheel-drive multipurpose cars in Portugal in a joint venture with Salvador Caetano, its local affiliate.

Future Production Plans
OW2701113989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT
27 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO—Industry sources said that attention has now shifted to Toyota's future production patterns in continental Europe, especially in France and Italy, where anti-Japanese feeling are said to be very strong.

Toyota has also been conducting feasibility studies for establishing production bases in Belgium and Spain. The company is continuing to explore possible business collaboration with France's Renault, the sources noted.

It has been also making strenuous efforts to explore possible engine production in France to help ease calls there for stricter import quotas, the sources added.

Bush Urged To Reduce Trade, Budget Deficit
OW2101065889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 21 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 21 KYODO—Japanese business leaders Saturday expressed hope that the U.S. Administration under President George Bush will take steps to reduce the country's trade and budget deficits.

Kazuo Ibuki, chairman of the Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, said he hopes the new administration will give top priority to rectifying the twin deficits, saying they are the legacy left by outgoing President Ronald Reagan along with the increased external debt.

In a statement issued after Bush's inauguration, Ibuki voiced hope that the new administration would take action to restore the U.S. economy to a balanced state and secure U.S. economic growth. He described the new administration as a group of working-oriented ministers.

Kazuo Haruna, chairman of the giant trading house Marubeni Corp., cautioned Bush to take action to reduce the budget deficit, while expressing appreciation to his predecessor for contributing to eased tensions between the East and West.

In a statement, Haruna said he would like to ask Bush to take action to make America a powerful nation again and to keep its position as the world's leader.

Sho Nasu of the Federation of Electric Power companies also issued a statement welcoming the new president.

Nasu, president of Tokyo Electric Power Co., predicted no significant change in U.S. policies under the Bush administration, including energy, pointing out that Bush had been deeply committed to policy-making under the Reagan administration.

Noting that Bush was an expert on energy policy, Nasu said the current favorable Japan-U.S. relations would continue in the field of energy.

Takeshita's U.S. Visit, Issues Previewed
OW2801100889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita leaves for the United States, Tuesday on a trip aimed essentially at cementing trust "at the summit" with the new administration of President George Bush.

The first foreign leader scheduled to call on Bush following his inauguration on January 20, Takeshita is set to hold a three-hour session with Bush at the White House on Thursday to exchange views on bilateral ties and their approach to global issues.

Japanese officials are satisfied that Bush has decided to personally attend the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo on February 24, a role traditionally delegated to the vice president.

They see Bush's Tokyo visit and a follow-up trip to China and South Korea as a symbol of the Asia-Pacific region's growing importance in the global diplomatic strategy of the U.S.

Specifically, Foreign Ministry officials say they hope the Takeshita-Bush meeting will set the tone for the management of bilateral relations over the next four years.

"Since the administration acts in step with the wishes of the President, it is important to see how President Bush looks at Japan," one Foreign Ministry official said.

Despite the current outward calm in bilateral relations, Japanese officials say they are worried about undercurrents that could surface later this year.

Tokyo, for instance, is concerned that Congress, armed by the new Omnibus Trade Act passed last year, will intervene more aggressively in the management of U.S. external trade relations, leaving the administration fewer options to cope with its trading partners.

What makes Tokyo particularly jittery is that Japan's trade surplus with the United States, a perennial source of friction between the two trading partners, seems to have gained momentum after easing off for most of last year.

Liberalization of Japan's rice market is another issue that could explode, although the United States is currently locked in a bitter farm trade dispute with the European Community.

Also lurking in the background is the direction of Japanese investment in the U.S., with some Americans charging that Japanese money tends to concentrate on non-productive sectors like real estate.

There is also a move within Congress to tighten lobbying activities for foreigners in the wake of accusations that big Japanese corporations "are buying their way" to influence in the United States through high-powered lobbyists.

Beyond economic ties, one issue that has popped up with increasing frequency in the U.S. is the call for greater "burden-sharing" for the defense of western security.

Defense Secretary-designate John Tower has already stated for the record that Japan should spend more on defense and that there is nothing in the Japanese Constitution which prevents the Japanese Government from doing so.

Japanese officials in charge of monitoring bilateral ties take a philosophical view on such an array of underlying issues.

"It is inevitable that problems will arise in Japanese-U.S. ties. The important thing is to talk quietly and make joint efforts quietly to resolve the issues," a Foreign Ministry official said.

To ensure an environment for the conduct of quiet diplomacy, he said, is the main objective of Takeshita's upcoming trip to the U.S., his third since coming to office in November 1987.

Takeshita's first official business in his week-long U.S. visit will be a meeting with U.N. Secretary General Javier de Cuellar during a stopover in New York before traveling to Washington.

During his 48-hour stay in Washington, Takeshita will call on congressional leaders and officiate in a ceremony to award Japan's Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, Paulownia Flowers, to former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield.

Takeshita will also pay a call on former President Ronald Reagan in Los Angeles before heading home February 6.

Takeshita, Uno Meet Australian Ministers
*OW2701143489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT
27 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO—Japan and Australia on Friday agreed to build a "constructive partnership" to help develop the Asia-Pacific region, the foreign ministers of the two countries said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno told a press conference that the concept of "constructive partnership" calls for closer cooperation for the peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region and for the maintenance and strengthening of the open world economic system.

Uno said the two countries agreed to strengthen political dialogue on Asia-Pacific matters and to promote the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks.

The two sides also agreed to promote scientific and technical exchanges on environmental problems.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita greeted the Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Gareth Evans and three other Australian cabinet members at his official residence the same day.

Takeshita told the Australian visitors that Japan and Australia should promote exchanges of people and culture, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

During the ministerial session, the Australians called on Japan to discontinue its "research whaling" of 300 minke whales, according to ministry officials.

The Japanese Cabinet members told the Australians that the whaling is conducted in the Antarctic under a research program approved by the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

The visiting delegation expressed concern over increasing Japanese investment in real estate and dairy farms in Australia saying it will boost prices of land and primary products.

In response, the Japanese promised to make efforts to see that Japanese direct investments in Australia will not have adverse effects on the local people.

However, Japan did not specify measures to be taken to control such investments.

Besides Uno, those attending the meeting on the Japanese side were Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata, International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Transport Minister Shinji Sato.

The Australians were Evans, Industry, Technology and Commerce Minister John Button, Art, Sport, Environment, Tourism and Territories Minister Graham Richardson and Resources Minister Peter Cook.

South Korean Knitwear 'Dumping' Talks Planned
*OW2501045389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT
25 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 25 KYODO—Representatives of the Japanese and South Korean textile industries will hold talks over alleged South Korean dumping of knitwear within this week, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday.

The talks were proposed by a South Korean textile exporters' association Wednesday and its initiative was conveyed by MITI to the Japan Textile Industry Federation, the officials said.

The meeting, the second of its kind following one last August, is regarded as a last-ditch bid to reach a compromise on the matter ahead of a Japanese Government decision on whether to launch an investigation into the dumping claim by the Japanese side, industry sources said.

The decision has been delayed since last year-end and is expected to be made in the near future. A compromise by the two bodies could lead to a withdrawal of the Japanese complaint filed with the Finance Ministry last October, the sources said.

The complaint charged that South Korean-made knitwear is sold at less than fair value in Japan and that such dumping is doing serious damage to the Japanese knitting industry, the officials said.

The Finance Ministry and MITI are required to decide within about 2 months after acceptance of a dumping petition whether or not to launch an investigation into the case, they said.

The South Korean Government began urging voluntary restraint on knitwear exports in July, but these efforts did not produce any visible improvement in the situation, resulting in the dumping petition, the officials said.

DPRK Delegation Activities Reported

Meeting Held With JSP

OW2601053589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT
26 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 26 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said Thursday his party strongly hopes for a "peaceful and independent" reunification of North and South Korea.

Yamaguchi, in an opening speech at a four-hour meeting with a four-member (North) Korea Workers' Party delegation, said the largest Japanese opposition party also hopes for an improvement of relations between Japan and North Korea.

Kim Yang-on, deputy director of the Workers' Party International Department, headed the North Korean delegation at the talks at the JSP head office.

Toshiisa Shibusawa and Sadao Yamahana, deputy secretaries general, and Imei Inoue, head of the International Bureau, were present at the four-hour talks, JSP officials said.

Wives' Visits Issue Raised

OW2601184789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT
26 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 26 KYODO—A group of parliamentarians has asked a visiting North Korean delegation to cooperate in its efforts to allow an estimated 6,000 Japanese women married to North Korean men and living in North Korea to visit their relatives in Japan.

Tatsuo Takahashi, secretary general of a parliamentarians league for promoting home visits by Japanese wives, said Thursday that a letter stating plans to send a mission to North Korea for consultations was delivered Wednesday to Kim Yang-kon, head of the Korean Workers' Party delegation.

"Please cooperate with us in making visits home by the Japanese wives possible," the letter said.

Takahashi, a lower house member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said it was the first contact the 169-member intraparty league had established with North Korea since the group was formed last November. Japan and North Korea do not maintain diplomatic ties.

He said he did not expect to meet with Kim before the delegation leaves Japan Saturday.

During the past 30 years around 6,680 Japanese women have moved to North Korea with their husbands.

Although Japan has granted permission to North Korean citizens to visit relatives in Japan, the North Korean authorities have repeatedly rejected requests by Japanese wives to visit home.

Stowaway Return Rejected

OW2701043489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT
27 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO—Japan on Friday rejected a North Korean demand that it repatriate a North Korean stowaway to Pyongyang in return for two Japanese seamen held by North Korea.

Justice Minister Masami Takatsuji told a press conference that Japan cannot hand over the stowaway, Min Hong-ku, to whom it has granted a permanent residence permit.

Min, a North Korean soldier, smuggled into Japan in November 1983 aboard the Japanese freighter No. 18 Fujisan Maru to seek asylum in Japan. He was released in November 1987 after being held for five years in an Immigration Bureau detention center and was allowed to stay in Japan permanently in December last year.

Kim Yang-kon, deputy director of the (North) Korea Workers' Party International Department, said on Thursday that Japan should deliver Min to North Korea if Tokyo wants the release of two Japanese seamen detained there since November 1983.

Businessmen Hail New Budget, ODA Increase
*OW2401202289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT
24 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 24 KYODO—Japanese business leaders welcomed the fiscal 1989 budget adopted by the government Tuesday, lauding a substantial increase in funds for official development assistance (ODA).

The 60.41 trillion yen budget, approved at the day's extraordinary Cabinet meeting, calls for a 7.8 percent increase in ODA to 755.7 billion yen.

Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nissho) Chairman Rokuro Ishikawa said the government should be given the credit for having fashioned a budget that puts emphasis on eliminating the issuance of deficit-financing bonds in fiscal 1990.

Eishiro Saito, head of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), praised the government for promising larger ODA outlays and said it would help Japan gain respect in the world.

Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren) President Eiji Suzuki said sharp increases in ODA and defense spending must be accepted in view of Japan's expanding role in the world community.

Saito pointed out, however, that since a large portion of Japan's financial aid has been tied loans, it has often failed to get favorable responses from recipient countries.

"I hope the government will bear this fact in mind and seek better ways to spend the huge ODA outlays," he added.

Some also expressed concern over a possible slackening of the government's efforts to improve its fiscal standing against the backdrop of a brisk domestic economy that has brought a large windfall to the government.

Suzuki said, "I sensed a turn to optimism in the Government's view on fiscal reform."

Shun Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, echoed Suzuki's misgivings. "The government seems to be easing away from austerity," he contended.

"The current favorable fiscal conditions make it all the more important for the government to do its utmost to improve its fiscal standing and bolster its ability to cope with future changes," Suzuki added.

Setsuma Tabuchi, chairman of the Japan Securities Dealer's Association, hailed the solid increase in ODA and a substantial decline in the budget deficit.

Tabuchi also lauded reforms in the nation's pension system, saying they are full in line with the ongoing social changes in Japan.

Hirohito Blamed for Entry Into World War II
*OW1801234489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT
18 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 18 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi said Wednesday that the late Emperor Hirohito was responsible for Japan's entry into World War II and called on Japan to be "modest" and accept overseas criticism that followed his death on December 7.

As supreme military commander during the war "the emperor's war responsibility cannot be denied," Doi told a luncheon at the Japan National Press Club.

"Recent criticisms in overseas mass media have been very severe. The Japanese people must accept these very modestly," said Doi, the leader of Japan's largest opposition party.

She said recent efforts to emphasize (the good points of) the character of Emperor Hirohito and to "gloss over history" would have been "against the feelings of the emperor."

Doi, a constitutional scholar, said Japan must protect the postwar constitution which states that sovereignty lies with the people and that the emperor is the "symbol" of the state.

"I will not permit the Constitution to be returned to the Meiji Constitution," she said, referring to attempts by right-wing elements to reinstate the emperor as head of state and revoke Article 9 of the Constitution, which renounces the right to wage war and to use or threaten force to settle international disputes.

In wide-ranging comments on international and domestic issues, Doi criticized the government for regarding North Korea as an enemy, and pledged support for peaceful and voluntary reunification of North and South Korea.

Saying that the new atmosphere of superpower detente was not being reflected in the Asia-Pacific region, she called for reducing Japan's defense budget to its pre-1987 ceiling of not more than 1 percent of gross national product.

The remainder, she said, should be rechanneled to official development assistance (ODA). In 1988 Japan budgeted 3.74 trillion yen for defense, accounting for 1.023 percent of GNP.

Doi said she would press the government to make greater financial and personnel contributions to such international organizations as the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

She also pledged to urge the government to propose that the United Nations hold a special session on global environmental problems.

Doi said she hoped to visit South Korea, the Philippines and Pakistan if her domestic schedule permits.

Doi Remarks Criticized

*OW1901174089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT
19 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 19 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said on Thursday he disagrees with Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi, who said the previous day that Emperor Hirohito was responsible for World War II.

Obuchi, who spoke at a lecture meeting at a Tokyo hotel, said he wonders why Doi made such a remark at this time.

The chief cabinet spokesman also said that the late emperor had fully felt his responsibility for the war.

In a meeting with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the head of the U.S. occupation forces, soon after Japan's surrender, the late emperor told the American general that he bears all responsibility, Obuchi said.

The emperor is known to have told Gen. MacArthur "You may do what you want to me," Obuchi said.

Doi, in a press conference at the Japan National Press Club on Wednesday, said that Emperor Hirohito was responsible for Japan's entry into World War II and called on Japan to be humble and accept foreign criticism that followed his death on January 7.

As supreme commander of the armed forces before and during the war, "the emperor's war responsibility cannot be denied," she said.

Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe said on Tuesday that not the emperor but the prewar and wartime governments were responsible for conducts of the Japanese imperial armed forces.

Doi Also Blames Cabinet

*OW2301145089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT
23 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 23 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said Monday cabinet members were responsible for Japan's entry to World War II, differing from JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi, who blamed war responsibility on Emperor Hirohito.

Yamaguchi, speaking at the opening day session of the three-day JSP convention, said the defunct Meiji Constitution stipulates that state ministers shall assist the emperor and bear responsibility.

Japan declared war against the United States in the imperial rescript signed by Emperor Hirohito, but the responsibility for it lay with cabinet members who advised him to do so, said the No. 2 man of the nation's largest opposition party.

In a question and answer session following a speech at the Japan National Press Club on January 18, Doi said the late emperor was responsible for Japan's entry into World War II and called on Japan to be modest and accept overseas criticism that followed his death on January 7.

Yamaguchi said Doi revealed her perception as a constitutional researcher.

Steel Output Tops 100 Million Tons in 1988

*OW1801144489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT
18 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 18 KYODO—Buoyed by brisk domestic demand, Japan's crude steel production for 1988 increased 7.3 percent over the previous year to 105.67 million tons, recovering the 100 million ton level for the first time in three years, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Wednesday.

The output surpassed 105.64 million ton projections set by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in December.

The federation said crude steel output in December was 0.7 percent less than a year ago at 8,832,700 tons, marking the second straight year-on-year decline.

Federation officials said output in December 1987 was unusually high because of brisk demand from the construction industry.

In addition, steelmakers voluntarily decreased their output of small-sized steel bars in December by 5.3 percent from a year ago to cope with a market slump.

North Korea

Bush Plans To Visit South Korea Criticized
SK3001140889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil:
"What Is the Aim of His Junket?"]

[Text] According to reports, Bush who became the new U.S. President will visit South Korea on 26 February and hold so-called summit talks with traitor No Tae-u to discuss the impending questions between the United States and South Korea and the issue of promoting friendship.

The purpose of the visit to South Korea which Bush is going to make almost immediately on his coming to office is clear to everyone. Needless to say, his visit is related to the rascals' serious ruling crisis in South Korea.

Today the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle is being strengthened in South Korea more strongly than ever before. The South Korean youths, students, and people have attacked in succession the U.S. imperialists' field organizations of aggression including the U.S. Embassy, the U.S. Cultural Center, and military camps of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces while strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea. While staging the anti-U.S. demonstrations, they burned the U.S. Stars and Stripes and the American rascals in effigy.

On 18 January, the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju was attacked by the South Korean youths and students. A broad range of people from all walks of life participated in the recent anti-U.S. struggle.

While reporting that the South Korean people do not want to remain as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists any longer, foreign news reports stressed that anti-U.S. sentiment can be found among workers, entrepreneurs, government officials, intellectuals and even politicians and that such sentiment is spreading throughout South Korea. This is no accident.

In addition to the anti-U.S. struggle, the antipuppet struggle is being fiercely waged in South Korea against the No Tae-u military fascist group.

Today the issue of thoroughly probing the Kwangju incident and the Fifth Republic irregularities and of punishing the offenders has emerged as an acute political issue that will determine whether or not the people can open a genuine path for independence, democracy, and reunification by taking their bloody revenge on the military fascist dictators who perpetrated various atrocious crimes while pursuing nation-selling treachery and anticommunist confrontation.

Serious arguments took place in the South Korean National Assembly last year in connection with the issue of probing the Kwangju incident and of liquidating the Fifth Republic irregularities. However, this issue was not settled due to the No Tae-u group's disruptive maneuvers and it was carried over to the next year. Thus, with the beginning of the new year, confrontation between democratic and fascist forces has become more acute over this issue.

The truth of the Kwangju incident and the Fifth Republic irregularities is being revealed more nakedly with each passing day, and with this, the ugly and filthy nature of traitor No Tae-u as the ringleader of corruption and irregularities and as the national butcher has been more clearly exposed. Thus, the people's struggle is being strengthened against the rascal.

The National People's Democratic Movement League, a unified organization of the opposition movement throughout South Korea, was organized recently. This organization put forward as its slogans for immediate struggle probing Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities, abolition of nondemocratic evil laws, and the immediate withdrawal of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops, and is actively carrying out the struggle to realize them.

This development of the situation in South Korea is shaking the U.S. imperialists' colonial and military fascist rule to its roots and is driving the No Tae-u group, faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, into a serious corner. At this very time, Bush is coming to South Korea to resuscitate the No Tae-u group which has fallen into a state of crisis and to further strengthen the U.S. colonial domination over South Korea.

The so-called impending questions which Bush and traitor No Tae-u will discuss are designed to settle the crisis in the colonial military fascist rule caused by the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle that has been strengthened in South Korea. The issue of promoting friendship is also designed to further strengthen the U.S. imperialists' subjugation of and domination over South Korea.

In actuality, the U.S. imperialists do not attempt to conceal their intentions. Such high-ranking officials in the Bush administration as the new U.S. defense secretary and U.S. secretary of state openly raved that they would not pull out the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea, thus revealing their intention to further strengthen their colonial domination over South Korea.

Although Bush is attempting to settle the crisis in the U.S. rule and strengthen the subjugation and domination over South Korea in such a manner as to resuscitate the puppets, his act is a miscalculation. Bush's junket to South Korea will only further inspire the anti-U.S. advance of the South Korean people and will result merely in aggravating the crisis of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the development of situation in South Korea and act with discretion. They should pull out all aggressive forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea according to the demand of the people.

Baker's Remarks on Threat From North Denounced
SK2601075089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 21 Jan 89

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok:
"Putting Forward a Preposterous, Inconceivable Excuse"]

[Text] Baker, who was nominated as secretary of state by Bush, the new U.S. President, made absurd aggressive remarks even before a formal inauguration.

While testifying at a hearing of the U.S. Senate on 19 January, he raved that because a threat from the North has not been reduced, the U.S. forces in South Korea should be neither reduced nor withdrawn.

Baker's gibberish reminds us of a proverb, "Even if a jackal changes its fur, it cannot change its true nature." Although the administration will be replaced in the United States, the U.S. policy for permanent military occupation of South Korea will not change nor will the rascals' intention to block peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea is the basic obstacle to the unity and reunification of our country and is the factor threatening peace in our nation. As long as South Korea is occupied by the U.S. forces, peace cannot be realized in our country nor will the reunification problem be resolved.

Therefore, voices demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops are increasing with each passing day even within South Korea, not to mention worldwide. In view of the trend of the times advancing toward detente and peace, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea has become a matured demand which should not be delayed any longer.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are frantically attempting to continue the occupation of South Korea. This is indeed a wicked act of challenge which runs counter to the aspirations of the people at home and abroad and to the trends of the time.

What is even more ridiculous is that the U.S. imperialists are continuously spreading the rumor about the threat from North in order to justify their attempt to permanently occupy South Korea.

Synchronized with Baker's gibberish about the threat from North at the U.S. Senate hearing, U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci, in a defense report submitted to the

Congress, babbled that South Korea is still under the military threat from North Korea and so forth, thus slandering and provoking us.

This is indeed a preposterous smear propaganda and nonsensical excuse which can convince no one. The fact that there is no threat of southward invasion on the Korean peninsula has been clearly proven by the realities of the past history of scores of years.

Last year, we put forth proposals including the comprehensive peace proposal and the proposal for tripartite talks and high-level political and military talks to realize this peace proposal. Following this, at the beginning of this year, we put forth a new proposal to hold a political consultative meeting attended by leadership-level figures in the North and South while expressing the firm will to make substantive progress in guaranteeing peace in the nation and in expediting the peaceful reunification by actively accepting the present situation which is developing favorably to national reunification.

Thus, one should ask the U.S. authorities if our sincere and earnest peace efforts are reflected to them as a threat of southward invasion. The question is that they are running amok to switch around black and white while stubbornly insisting on what really does not exist in order to find an excuse to continue the anachronistic policy of occupying South Korea.

It is easy for one to see through the fact that the purpose of the U.S. imperialists to continuously spread the false smear propaganda is to justify the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, a preliminary northward aggressive war and a test nuclear war exercise which they are going to stage together with the South Korean puppets, by switching around black and white while stubbornly insisting on something that does not exist.

That the U.S. imperialists direct their strength to maintaining the military occupation of South Korea and to intensifying the political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula is designed to perpetuate the division of Korea and to continuously grasp South Korea—a strategic stronghold—as their colony and military base and an anticommunist stronghold with the U.S. forces as the cadre troops.

The gibberish of the U.S. imperialists about someone else's threat only shows their shameless nature as occupationists and aggressors. The United States stressed that the withdrawal of foreign troops is an important key to resolving regional issues. This being their claim, the U.S. imperialists should deservedly pull out the U.S. forces, a cancerous element against peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, from South Korea.

This has become an urgent demand today when the trends of the time is that foreign troops are withdrawing from many areas of the world. The U.S. imperialists have no reason or excuse whatsoever to continuously keep their forces of aggression in South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists challenge our people's just cause while continuously remaining in South Korea, not changing their anachronistic Korean policy, they will face stronger denunciation and resistance by the people at home and abroad. They will be forced to suffer a bitter end without fail.

North-South Talks, 'Team Spirit' Incompatible
SK2801125689 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0008 GMT 27 Jan 89

[NODONG SINMUN 27 January commentary: "Discontinue 'Team Spirit' War Exercise Without Conditions"]

[Text] As has been reported, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets announced that "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise will be staged from 27 January until the end of April with the mobilization of about 200,000 armed forces.

Public opinion at home and abroad is raising its voice denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the puppets for trying to conduct a war exercise once again on an unprecedentedly large scale despite the fact that we have urged the South side to stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise while calling for taking effective measures to remove North-South political and military confrontation this year. This is a natural reaction in view of the dangerous nature of the aggressive "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, which will lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, and in light of its grave consequences on the scheduled North-South dialogue in various areas.

Nonetheless, not only have the U.S. imperialists and puppets not made clear their intention of calling off their plan for the war exercise, but they also are devoted to making absurd excuses, arguing that it is a defensive exercise or that it will not have any impact at all on the North-South talks. In no way should this be tolerated. We resolutely condemn and denounce the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, branding it as an intolerable crime threatening peace and opposing dialogue and reunification on the Korean peninsula.

The attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to justify the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise cannot be tolerated.

Although they say that there exists a threat of southward invasion on the Korean peninsula and, therefore, they conduct the exercise for the purpose of defense, this in itself is nonsense.

As is widely known at home and abroad, on more than one occasion we have made it clear that we have no intention at all to invade the South.

Far from drawing up a plan for a southward invasion and building up the military, we have taken measures to reduce our armed forces on our own initiative after putting forward various peace proposals. All along there has been no reason for the United States, a country across the ocean, to feel threatened because of us. Even the U.S. policymakers are well aware of this and caudillos in the United States have officially confirmed this on several occasions.

Then, what on earth are the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique attempting to defend in Korea and against whose invasion? The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is not for defense, but for striking at the northern half of the Republic.

The offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is proved by the size of the armed forces and equipment mobilized in the exercise, as well as the substance of the exercise itself.

Every year more than 200,000 troops have taken part in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in recent years. They are a vast number of troops, more than enough to stage a full-scale war in modern warfare.

In view of the fact that only 100,000 troops at most are mobilized in joint military exercises held by NATO, which has 15 countries, including the United States, lined up behind itself, it is easy to figure out how large the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is and how dangerous it is.

Hundreds of ships, including nuclear-powered aircraft carriers; some 2,000 aircraft of all types, including B-52 strategic bombers, F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers; some 1,200 tanks; and countless ultramodern military operational equipment, including Lance missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads, are mobilized in the "Team Spirit" war exercise. In particular, units specializing in nuclear war, commando units carrying small-size nuclear bombs, and even aircraft capable of commanding a full-scale nuclear war are mobilized in this war exercise.

It is beyond doubt that this operational equipment and these units are necessary only for a nuclear strike against an opposing side.

In fact, every one of the operations, such as the landing operation, the river-crossing operation, and the airborne mobile operation, which signal the stages of an actual mobilization of the "Team Spirit" war exercise, is an offensive operation without exception and they are conducted simulating a strike at the northern half of the republic.

It is because Pohang is similar to Wonsan and Hamhung in terms of terrain that the area around Pohang has been chosen as the site for the landing operation. It is also because the North Han River is akin to the Taedong River and the Chongchon River in terms of terrain, depth, width, and the speed of the water flowing that it has been chosen as the site of the river-crossing operation. They themselves do not attempt to conceal this fact.

In every "Team Spirit" war exercise, maps of the northern half of the republic printed with terrain characteristics have been used.

Do these several facts not clearly show that the "Team Spirit" war exercise cannot be beautified by the word defense?

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets set 10 to 15 days as the earnest period of the actual mobilization for the "Team Spirit" war exercise.

In connection with this, military commentators justly note that the U.S. imperialists seek to control our Republic by way of a blitzkrieg based on a preemptive nuclear strike while rapidly massing a vast amount of armed forces from the continental United States and the Pacific region to South Korea and fully mobilizing U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army. Precisely in this lies the goal behind the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as well as its dangerous nature.

In view of the goal sought behind the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, it can be transformed into a full-scale war attacking us at any given moment and even if it does not light the fuse of war outright, its dangerous nature does not diminish.

Such being the case, it is preposterous for the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to assert that their war exercise does not have any influence upon the talks.

As is obvious to everyone, talks are for improving North-South relations, while an exercise is necessary for a fight. Talks and a war exercise are incompatible under any circumstances.

It is clear that one cannot have talks with those who descend upon others in a bid to swallow the opposing side, even going as far as wielding nuclear weapons. Talks with those who do this, even if one were to have talks, would not make smooth progress. We regard the sophistry of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who say that "Team Spirit" joint military exercise would have no effect on talks while attempting to stage that exercise, an exercise for a war of northward invasion, as an intolerable insult to us and as a mockery to public opinion.

We have no choice but to take, as a matter of course, a self-defensive measure in response to the war maneuvers of the enemy who are staging a war exercise to strike at us, just as we have to counter those who take us on with clenched fists with fists. The criminal goal the U.S. imperialists are seeking to achieve behind the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which they are about to stage this year, without fail, in spite of our just demand and the denunciations at home and abroad, is to keep our proposal for peace and peaceful reunification from being realized and hasten their aggressive strategy toward Asia and the Pacific by bestriding South Korea as a nuclear forward base.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are also trying to impede socialist construction in the northern half of the republic by straining the situation on the Korean peninsula through a wicked war commotion and to threaten the South Korean people who have risen up in an anti-U.S. struggle for independence and reunification.

It is a historical lesson that those who like playing with fire perish in the fire of their own making.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should not indiscreetly run riot. They should unconditionally stop the aggressive "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers are to persistently stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, they will never be able to avoid denunciation and rejection at home and abroad as the jeopardizers of peace and the destroyers of talks.

U.S. Air Espionage Against DPRK Criticized
SK2801153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1514 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors are further intensifying aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea after they announced the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises, largest-scale military manoeuvres against the North this year, according to a military source.

They infiltrated the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" into the air above the military demarcation line on 25 occasions in January alone to conduct aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea.

They also let AWACS "E-3A" fly to South Korea from the military base of aggression abroad on five occasions in January to conduct espionage and mobilized reconnaissance planes "RV-1" and "RC-12" for aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea.

This fully shows that they are not interested in detente and dialogue and are keeping the situation of the Korean peninsula strained, pursuing confrontation and war only against the desire of the people.

Washington Meeting on South, Asia Called 'Farce'
SK2801050589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)—A "meeting on South Korea- U.S. relations and Northeast Asia security" held in Washington on January 25 is no more than a ridiculous farce intended to calm down the demand of the South Korean and U.S. public for the pullout of the U.S. forces from South Korea and justify the permanent presence of the U.S. forces, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

Referring to the fact that at the meeting the South Korean side implored for the continued presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea according to the script given by the U.S. master while the U.S. side jabbered it cannot but keep the U.S. forces there as usual as the South Korean authorities request, the commentary goes on:

The U.S. ruling circles, pressed by the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces growing strong as the days go by within and without, are trying to settle the pressing matter by making the South Korean puppets ask for the continued presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

What the South Korean puppets uttered only reflected the standpoint of the master that the United States will not withdraw its forces from South Korea nor cut them down.

The U.S. ruling circles let out a sophism that they continue the "Team Spirit" military exercises as the South Korean puppets do not want the stop of the exercises and they cannot but continue to hold the prerogative of command over the South Korean Army as the South Korean puppets say its transfer is premature. But with no trick can they conceal their true intention to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and a military base.

By begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. forces at the meeting the South Korean puppets betrayed their true colour as anti-national, anti-independence, anti-reunification and anti-peace forces seeking treachery, dependence, division and war.

Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From South Called For
SK2701051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. ruling circles are trying to save the situation through the flimsy assertion that the anti-U.S. sentiment rapidly growing in South Korea is attributable to "the distorted information of the United States" and "lack of some people's understanding of it".

This indicates that the U.S. imperialists are resorting to crafty machinations to calm down the anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Korean people, hoodwink the public at home and abroad and keep their military occupation of South Korea, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

It says:

The anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Korean people has been pent up through life experiences, not because of the "distorted information of the United States" or "lack of understanding of it". The anti-U.S. sentiment cannot be cajoled by the move of some institutions and facilities of the U.S. forces out of the city or by transfer of such amusement quarters as golf course.

The utterance that the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment resulted from some "distorted information" and "lack of understanding" is a pure hokum to justify the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea. Talk about "transfer" of institutions and facilities of the U.S. forces and "changes in status of forces agreement" is to deceive and flout the South Korean people.

If the U.S. imperialists think they can deceive the South Korean people by taking a measure for partial changes as a first-aid treatment in the old way of thinking, it is a great miscalculation.

The root cause should be removed.

The United States should not talk for the sake of eyewash about the "transfer" of institutions and facilities of the U.S. forces, "transfer of operation command" and "changes in status of forces agreement" but get out of South Korea, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

Discontinuation of 'Team Spirit-89' Demanded
SK2701051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0500 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must unconditionally stop the aggressive "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, strongly demands NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary.

It says:

In spite of the strong public opposition at home and abroad that followed their announcement that the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises would be staged from January 27, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not cancelled their plan but, on the contrary, busied themselves making a poor excuse that they are "defensive" trainings and do not affect the North-South dialogue. This is utterly intolerable.

The commentary cites the offensive nature of the exercises, armed forces and equipment mobilized and their program as evidences proving that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are not for "defence" but for an attack on the northern half of the republic.

Through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises the U.S. imperialists seek to overtake the DPRK by means of blitz warfare based on nuclear preemptive attack with the rapid deployment in South Korea of huge armed forces from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific and the mobilization of all the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean puppet Army, the commentary notes, and says:

Another aim sought by the U.S. imperialists in staging the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres this year at any cost is to foil the DPRK's proposals for peace and peaceful reunification and keep hold on South Korea to step up their Asia-Pacific strategy, to disturb our socialist construction by keying up the situation of the Korean peninsula and to threaten the South Korean people who have risen up for independent reunification against U.S. imperialism.

Dialogue cannot be held with those who are brandishing even nuclear weapons and a dialogue opened in such a climate cannot proceed smoothly.

We have no choice but to take a proper self-defence measure to counter the moves of the enemies who are staging military exercises to attack us, stresses the commentary.

U.S. Companies in South Exploit Workers
SK2501154589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1520 GMT 25 Jan 89

[Text] *Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA)*—More than 100 multinational companies, among them the I.B.M., the G.M., and Dupont of the United States, are operating in South Korea now, according to a report.

They are monopolies which pluck priceless treasures out of thin air, guided by the inveterate maxim: "Profits must be chased even to the hell."

The multinational companies harshly exploit South Korean workers on hunger wages more or less one-tenth of those paid to their home workers.

The Agrico company of the United States built the Namhae Chemicals under the name of "joint venture" and makes it pay 20 percent of the investment every year, irrespective of loss and gain, and forces the puppet government to buy the fertilizer produced by it unconditionally. The I.B.M. which made its way into South Korea in 1967 squeezed net profits to the tune of 290 million won in 1974 and 150,000 million won in 1987, and the Gulf raked in profits bigger than its investment

every year till it sold off the shares at a price treble the investment when it was withdrawing. But these are only a few of the many examples.

The infiltration of the multinational companies is driving the South Korean enterprises to bankruptcy and the puppet clique are not in a position to set a proper economic index under their pressure.

This is an inevitable product of the treacheries of the puppet clique to prolong their days with the patronage of the foreign capital they have induced in disregard of the interests of the nation.

Kim Il-song Discusses International Affairs
SK3001042489 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Kim Il-song interview with unidentified Italian radio and television company branch head on 29 October 1988—place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Your Excellency President: Western countries today know only a very little about your heroic struggle in the anti-Japanese resistance that you waged to liberate the Korean people from the yoke of colonialism. During the tour of the secret guerrilla camps, I saw slogans written on trees, which you and your comrades in arms used to call the people into the future of a free and reunified country. Your Excellency President, can you tell me what you can recall most impressively in the course of realizing the Korean people's hope engraved in these slogans?

Answer: Thank you for defying distance and having visited Mt. Paektu to inspect the battle sites of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which surround it. In the dark period of colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, we waged a protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle around Mt Paektu. The relics and legacies that you saw in the secret camps of Mt Paektu show the circumstances and conditions under which the anti-Japanese guerrillas lived and struggled, and the slogans written on trees reflect intact their firm determination and pure ideological will to struggle to the end for the country's liberation.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle we waged in the past was indeed arduous. The enemy we fought against was the outrageous and powerful Japanese imperialist aggression forces. Because we had neither logistical support from the state nor support from the outside, we had to arm ourselves and resolve our food problem with our own strength. The guerrillas could rely only on the people. Under the slogan "Guerrillas cannot live apart from the people, just as a fish cannot live without water," we surmounted all difficulties and trials, taking root deep among the people and relying on their active support and assistance.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas looked forward the day of national liberation and fought indomitably with the firm faith and optimism that the revolutionary struggle would win victory without fail no matter how difficult and arduous it may be. The anti-Japanese guerrillas could fight to the end under such arduous and difficult conditions because they had such faith in certain victory and such indomitable revolutionary spirit. The firm faith in certain victory in the revolution, the revolutionary spirit of fortitude, and kindred ties with the popular masses were the source of the anti-Japanese guerrillas' strength and was a decisive factor in the victory of their anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Whenever I recall the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, I come to more firmly believe that if we rely on the popular masses and struggle with the same revolutionary spirit and fighting spirit as we displayed in that period, there will be no obstacle that cannot be surmounted and no task that cannot be carried out.

Question: Your Excellency President, your country has achieved its economic development under very difficult circumstances. Your country has achieved economic development amid the cold war following the fierce war and amid the ongoing tension created by the enemies who have hindered Korea's reunification. Your Excellency President, can you explain how these successes were achieved?

Answer: As you correctly pointed out, our country's economic development has been achieved under very difficult conditions. Because of the 3-year-long war provoked by the U.S. imperialists, our country's economy was completely destroyed and cities and rural areas were turned to ashes. Furthermore, the maneuvers for aggression and obstruction by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continued even after the war. This made our struggle for socialist construction very difficult from the outset and imposed great burdens upon our people. However, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, our people have gallantly surmounted all difficulties and, as a result, have built an outstandingly firm, self-reliant national economy. Thus, our people have turned our country, which was a backward, colonial, and agricultural country in the past, into a socialist industrial country with modern industries and a developed rural economy.

To build a socialist and communist society, it is imperative to occupy without fail communism's ideological fortress as well as its material fortress. To occupy the material fortress of communism, it is imperative that the technological revolution be vigorously waged. To occupy the ideological fortress, it is imperative that the ideological and cultural revolutions be accelerated. The three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—are the basic way to occupy both the ideological and the material fortress of communism.

In occupying the two fortresses of communism, we have firmly adhered to the principle of giving priority to the work of occupying the ideological fortress. Only by giving priority to the work of occupying the ideological fortress of communism can we successfully carry out the work of occupying the material fortress.

Even under the difficult conditions of the national division and the constant obstruction maneuvers of the imperialists, we have been able to successfully push ahead with socialist construction because we have thoroughly embodied the chuche idea's demands that everything serve the popular masses and that all problems be resolved on the strength of the might of the popular masses.

The socialist society we have built is a genuine society of the people which accords with the independent demands of the popular masses and which serves them. This is precisely the essential superiority of the socialist society we have built.

All people in our country exercise equal political rights and the state provides them with all material and cultural conditions necessary for the food, clothing, and housing problems; thus, they are leading an equal and happy life with stable jobs which accord with their talent and ability.

Our people receive the benefits of free education and free medical treatment. There are no jobless people, no beggars, and no orphans in our country. Our people do not worry about money. They live without even knowing of the word tax. There is no social evil to cause the people suffering. Of course, there is no limit to enhancing the people's material and cultural lives.

We are struggling to resolve more smoothly the people's food, clothing, and housing problems in conformity with the demands of the developing socialism. Our country's working people work in the interest of society and in their own interest, and the result of their labor is turned to the common prosperity of society and to the promotion of their own welfare.

In our society, where individual interest and social interest are completely integrated, all people are imbued with the life habit of one for all and all for one. Our people feel deeply in their hearts that our socialist society is a genuine society for their own interests. Therefore, they display full devotion and initiative in socialist construction with the attitude of being the master. Precisely herein lies an important secret that we have made rapid progress in socialist construction by surmounting all sorts of difficulties.

The most valuable asset in the revolution and construction is the strength of the popular masses. Success in socialist construction depends on how the creative

strength of the popular masses is organized and mobilized. There is no more active and revolutionary way to do this than by resolving all problems, trusting the popular masses, and mobilizing their strength and wisdom.

We have firmly armed all of the people with the chuche idea and firmly rallied them around the party. By implementing the line of the masses, we have fully mobilized the revolutionary zeal and creative optimism of the popular masses in socialist construction. This is another key to the great success that we have registered in socialist construction.

Question: The reunification of the Korean peninsula which you desire has not yet been realized. What do you think you will do to promote development in the Korean peace process in conformity with the world trend of alleviating international tension and to facilitate the realization of your country's proposal to found one confederal state?

Answer: The overall international situation today is gradually showing a trend of detente. If a phase of detente is opened in international relations, and if it is connected with the alleviation of tension and with peace on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. forces blocking the reunification of the country will have no reason to continue to stay in South Korea. I think that if this happens, a favorable condition for our people's cause of reunifying the fatherland will be able to be created.

We again proclaimed in the report at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the DPRK's founding our position on reunifying the fatherland by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo to solve the issue of the reunification of Korea peacefully in conformity with the international trend of the times, which is heading for detente, and with our people's demand for independence. The proposal we advocate for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is aimed at forming one unified state by combining two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are on the basis of coexistence, under the condition that different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South of our country on the principle of coexistence whereby neither side victimizes or overwhelms the other.

Necessary preconditions should be provided in order to reunify the fatherland by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo. Above all, it is important to eliminate the danger of war and to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. The United States has deployed some 40,000 U.S. troops and some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and have continuously conducted maneuvers for aggression and provocation against the northern half of our Republic. This causes a continuous state of military confrontation and danger of war in our country.

Unless the prevailing danger of war in our country is eliminated and the state of tension is alleviated, it will be impossible to create an atmosphere of trust between the North and the South or to peacefully solve the issue of reunifying the country. To eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and create an atmosphere of trust between the North and the South, a peace agreement should be signed between us and the United States, a declaration for nonaggression between the North and the South should be adopted, and high-level North-South political and military talks should be held to solve the issue of a major phased reduction in the armed forces of the North and the South.

Along with the phased reduction of the armed forces of the North and the South, a phased reduction of the U.S. forces in South Korea should also be carried out; and if the armed forces of the North and the South are reduced to not more than 100,000 troops, the United States should withdraw all its armed forces, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea and abolish military bases.

Developing dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South is an important way to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to achieve national reconciliation and unity, and to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully. We are endeavoring to develop dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—the common reunification program of the nation. In order to develop dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South, the anti-people and reactionary National Security Law should be abolished and the South Korean society should be democratized to ensure the people's free activities for the reunification of the fatherland. In the warlike atmosphere in which the patriotic people who demand the fatherland's reunification are randomly suppressed, if the National Security Law, which regards the other party to dialogue as an enemy, is left as it is, it will be impossible to smoothly conduct dialogue for reunification, to improve North-South relations, or to realize national reunification.

The yearning for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is heightening rapidly in the North and the South of our country today, and the voice of the peace-loving people of the world desiring peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea is increasing with each passing day. Our people will continue to wage a vigorous struggle to check the splittists' maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and perpetuate the Korean division and will continue to realize the proposal for founding the democratic confederal state of Koryo.

Question: Your Excellency President, under what conditions can you hold talks with the President who would be newly elected in the United States?

Answer: The United States has divided the homogeneous Korean nation into two and imposed the agony of national division on our people over the past 40-odd years. At the same time, it is none other than the United States which aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula, threatens peace, pursues the two-Koreas policy, and hampers the reunification of Korea.

The U.S. policy on Korea, which infringes upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation, also runs counter to the trend of the current era which moves forward along the road of independence.

We think that the time has come for the U.S. Government to reconsider its wrong policy on Korea.

It is an invariable stand of the government of our Republic to develop, regardless of social systems, good-neighborly relations with all those countries of the world which respect the sovereignty of our nation and treat our country amicably.

If the United States abandons the wrong policy that hampers our people's cause of reunification, a new phase can be opened in the relations between our country and the United States as well. The U.S. Government should take a practical measure to ease tension on the Korean peninsula in conformity with the trend of alleviation of tension and reconciliation. If the U.S. Government takes this measure and assumes a sincere attitude to truly solve the Korean question, the talks between us and the U.S. President as well will be able to be held.

Question: Your Excellency President, as the only head of state who has lived the two generations since World War II, you have contributed greatly to the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. Your Excellency President, would you please tell us about the present problems of international communism and your high opinion about that?

Answer: Ever since World War II, the international communist movement has made an epochal development and socialism has been expanded into a global system.

The socialist revolution has been triumphant and the colonial system has crumbled in broad areas of the globe, thus dealing a serious blow to imperialism. Nevertheless, obsolete and reactionary things do not retreat voluntarily from the stage of history, and the path along which the new things are triumphant is by no means smooth.

International imperialism, which has been restructured into an allied force since World War II, has desperately schemed against the socialist countries and international communist movement in order to recover its old position and, in a sly, neocolonial way, has moved along the road of intensifying domination and plunder over the peoples of the newly born independent countries.

By conspiring and colluding with one another, the imperialists, who have now fallen into serious political and economic crises, are concentrating the arrows of offense on opposing the socialist countries. They are trying to gain military preponderance over the socialist countries on the one hand, and are scheming to hinder the economic and technological development of the socialist countries and disintegrate them ideologically and culturally on the other.

Under these circumstances, the most important question faced by the international communist movement is that the socialist countries and all communist parties and workers parties should resolutely defend the revolutionary stand and the principle of socialism and communism, should strengthen and develop the socialist system, should highly display its superiority, and should further consolidate international unity and solidarity.

It is the inviolable law of the development of history that the society of mankind transits from capitalism to socialism.

Socialism is a society which agrees with the instinct demand of man who desires to live an independent life free from exploitation and oppression and is the most superior society which fully agrees with the idea of world peace and the common desire of mankind.

As the imperialists intensify their offense against socialism, the socialist countries should firmly adhere to their revolutionary stand and thoroughly respect the principle of socialism and communism. At the same time, they should struggle actively to display the lofty superiority and vitality of the socialist system.

Above all, the socialist technological revolution, which serves the people, should be stepped up, and the cultural revolution should be vigorously carried out. By so doing, imperialism should be overwhelmed in the fields of science and technology as well.

In addition, by intensifying the ideological revolution, the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism must be blocked and all working people must be made to resolutely struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism with the pride and self-confidence in socialism.

Each country's specific situation is different. Therefore, the communist parties and workers parties should take an independent stand and push ahead with the revolution and construction by applying the revolutionary theories and methods creatively according to the situation in their countries.

Today, the imperialists are scheming to destroy the unity of the international communist movement and to disrupt and disintegrate the anti-imperialist peace-loving forces of the world. Under these circumstances, all progressive forces should counter the imperialist forces with a unified strategy.

Our party has made steady efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. In the future, too, under the unfurled anti-imperialist banner of independence and under the unfurled banner of socialism and communism, we will make all efforts to strengthen the internationalist solidarity of the revolution and, by accelerating the socialist construction vigorously and defending peace and the eastern guardpost of socialism resolutely, will faithfully fulfill both the national and international revolutionary duties.

Ho Tam Sends Letters to South's Party Leaders
SK3001055089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0326 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Ho Tam, chairman of the preparatory committee for the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from the North and the South, has today sent a letter to the presidents of the DJP, PPD, RDP, and NDRP; to Cardinal Kim Su-hwan and Rev Mun Ik-hwan; and to Mr Paek Ki-wan of South Korea. Our side's liaison officers delivered the letters to the South Korean side at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1100 today.

The letters sent to the presidents of the ruling and opposition parties of South Korea noted that the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, in his New Year's address for 1989, proposed a North-South political consultative meeting of leadership-level people who are capable of representing the will of all parties, factions, and strata of people of the North and the South in Pyongyang in the near future to seriously discuss ways to accelerate the reunification of the country at an early date, and that this letter is sent with hopes that this proposal will be realized as soon as possible.

The letters noted that the yearning of the nation for reunification is now heightening in the North, South, and overseas more than ever before and that the surrounding situation is also developing favorably to our people's cause of reunification.

The letter continued: Our nation's independent efforts for reunification currently are essential, and now is the responsible time for leadership-level people in the North and the South to fulfill their mission as guides for the realization of the cause of reunification. Our side proposed the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from the North and the South prompted by the ardent desire of us politicians to fulfill our important duty for the nation.

We are convinced that if leadership-level people from the North and the South sit together with deep awareness of this common mission for the nation, they will be able to explore excellent ways to accelerate the country's reunification—the nation's long-cherished desire—despite differences in ideology and ideals. If the leadership-level people of the North and the South, who have never had an opportunity to meet to discuss the issue of reunification, although they deeply lamented the tragic fate of national division for more than 40 years, should turn away from the national dialogue for reunification and give priority to partisan interests even at this responsible time, it would be nothing less than avoiding the responsibility of the politicians of Korea. This would not be an honorable deed for the nation and the coming generations.

The letters noted that we had hoped that the presidents of the ruling and opposition parties of South Korea, as leading politicians who represent the public's political parties, would duly respond to our new proposal for the convocation of the political consultative meeting that conforms to the ardent desire of the nation for reunification and to the trend of the present situation. The letters further noted, however, that it should be described as regrettable if it is true, according to a report, that there are objections as well to our proposal for the convocation of political consultative council of the leadership-level people of the North and the South.

The letters went on to say: We remember that South Korean politicians have for some time expressed the desire to visit Pyongyang to discuss the question of reunification.

At the same time, we are well aware of the fact that in South Korea today discussion of reunification based on the method of a confederal system is earning great sympathy.

Under these circumstances, we consider that it is never too early to convene a political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from the North and South, but that it is a realistic question which is fully ripe.

The letters stressed that the path to Pyongyang is not as distant or unfamiliar as one to any foreign country. Then the letters said that proceeding from this, we expect that the presidents will once again deeply study our new proposal for negotiation to convene a political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from the North and South and to discuss the method of a confederal-system reunification at the meeting and will show an affirmative response to it. The letters said that we hope for replies.

The letters sent to the South Korean dissident figures first noted that in his new year address the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, desirous of reaching a pan-national consensus over the method of reunification and opening a new phase for the reunification of

the fatherland, proposed a political consultative meeting to be participated in by leadership-level people from the North and South, and has invited to Pyongyang those who, as renowned leading personages in South Korea, have dedicated themselves to the task of reunification.

Saying that this is from the desire to share with them the precious experiences gained along the long road of patriotism and the nation-saving expertise and to blaze a shortcut to reunification through the concentration of one another's will, the letters said that we are happy because the dissident personages expressed an understanding about such a noble intent of ours and expressed favorable responses to the new proposal of negotiation.

The letters said that we consider this to be a manifestation of the patriotism of giving importance to the nation's future and intending to take the lead in pioneering the destiny of the compatriots in distress and express respect for their courageous decision. The letters said that such patriotism and courageous decision by them give us faith that we can ably pool our will and strength in opening the way to national salvation and reunification.

Saying that the desire for the reunification of the fatherland has now grown more than ever in the North and South that and the surrounding situation is also developing favorably, the letters went on to say: It is indeed now time for the independent effort of our nation for reunification to be doubled. At this juncture, we think that the responsible leadership-level people from the North and the South should sit together without delay and seek the way to reunification.

Considering such urgency, we have already formed the preparatory committee of the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from the North and South with the representatives of the political parties and organizations of the northern half of the Republic.

Some personages in South Korea have not yet shown an affirmative response to our proposal for negotiation. However, many personages have welcomed the proposal for a political consultative meeting. Under these circumstances, we are optimistic about its future.

Saying that we expect that the dissident personages will exert their best efforts so that the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from the North and South will be convened at an early date according to the desire of the whole nation, the letters said that if they, along with the other leadership-level people of South Korea, visit Pyongyang in the future, we will warmly welcome them as the consanguineous compatriots and as the precious representatives who come with the desire of the people of the South for reunification.

Two South Korean Ships 'Captured' by KPA
SK2801071589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0703 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] A KPA naval patrol boat captured [napo] two unidentified South Korean ships [sonbak].

A KPA naval patrol boat captured two unidentified South Korean ships which illegally infiltrated deep into territorial waters northwest of Changan Cape in the West Sea of our country at around 1050 this morning.

Institutions concerned are now conducting investigation of the captured ships.

Red Cross Head Sends Telephone Message to South
SK2801041489 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0308 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, today sent the following telephone message to the president of the South Korean National Red Cross.

To the president of the Korean National Red Cross, Kim Sang-hyop:

At the request of Ho Tam, chairman of the preparatory committee for political talks between leadership-level personnel of North and South Korea, I will send two liaison officers to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjon at 1100 on 30 January 1989 to deliver letters to the ruling and opposition leaders and to off-stage figures. Please take suitable measures on this matter from your side.

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee
[Dated] 28 January 1989

Commentator Notes Premier's Letter to South
SK2401132389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 17 Jan 89

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "An Expression of a Principled Stand on Progress in Dialogue"]

[Text] On 16 January, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council sent a letter to the South Korean prime minister.

In his letter, the premier, assuming that the South side had agreed in principle to our proposal for the high-level North-South political and military talks, proposed that the high-level North-South political and military talks attended by a 7-man delegation, including those who hold real authority in the military, headed by premiers of the two sides be held alternating in Pyongyang and Seoul to discuss the issue of removing the state of immediate political and military confrontation.

At the same time, the premier also stated in the letter that he would send five delegates headed by a vice premier-level official to the area of the South side at Panmunjom at 1000 on 8 February. This is an expression of our sincere efforts to produce a breakthrough for mutual trust and unity at an early date by taking effective measures for removing the state of political and military confrontation between the North and South at any cost.

We have once again stated our principled stand concerning the easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula in the letter. We then sent to the United States and the South side letters containing proposals for tripartite talks attended by us, the United States, and South Korea and for high-level North-South political and military talks to be attended by us and the South side for removing the state of political and military confrontation between the North and South and for guaranteeing durable peace on the Korean peninsula. A reply from the South side, however, fell far short of our expectation.

As is widely known, vast armed forces of the North and South stand face to face in acute confrontation on the Korean peninsula across the Military Demarcation Line. Nearly 50,000-strong U.S. imperialist aggression troops, a nearly 1 million-strong puppet Army and paramilitary forces numbering at around 10 million are in a constant readiness for mobilization in South Korea.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists have been deeply involved in Korean affairs for 45 years while occupying South Korea, with all manner of power, including the prerogative of supreme military command, in their hands. It is none other than the United States that should take full responsibility for the danger of war that hangs over the Korean peninsula and for the aggravated tension here.

Under such circumstances, the question of guaranteeing durable peace on the Korean peninsula can be settled only through holding tripartite talks attended by the North and South and the United States, the parties directly responsible for the aggravated tension. What is more, the United States is a signatory to the armistice agreement along with us.

This being the case, it is impossible to conceive of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement without the participation of the United States, a responsible party. It is also obvious to everybody that the issue of peace cannot be fundamentally settled between the North and South, without the participation of the United States. This is precisely the reason why in the letter we assumed that the South side had no reason to ignore the tripartite talks and called on it to respond to it after giving deliberate thought to it.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that our proposal for the tripartite talks excludes efforts on our own initiative for the relaxation of tension and for peace.

The North and South should settle such issues designed to remove the state of immediate political and military confrontation as ceasing mutual slandering and mudslinging and halting large-scale military exercises that provoke the opposing party.

Without settling this, it is impossible for the North and South to do away with the misunderstanding and distrust that have piled on for a long time between them, or make any progress in North-South relations.

In order to settle the issue of removing the state of confrontation between the North and South, it is primarily important for them to adopt a correct attitude toward the issue. In other words, the North and South should proceed from the understanding that they are of the same ethnic stock in the first place. If the two sides get carried away from such a principled stand and view the matter in terms of relations between countries or in terms of relations between partners, the two sides will not be able to find a correct way of settling the issue. Only when they take on the principled stand that it is a question of a divided but single people will the talks lead to a success as expected.

To achieve success in the high-level North-South military talks, which are on their way toward an arrangement after twists and turns, it is imperative to create an atmosphere suitable for talks. This is well proven by the lessons taught by the past talks.

The South Korean puppets, however, are about to lay an artificial obstacle to the talks by conducting once again the "Team Spirit" war exercise against us together with the United States.

If the South side is really interested in easing tension and in guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula, it should make practical efforts and take measures for halting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

North-South Exchanges Through 3d Country Denied
SK2901083789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0825 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)—Propaganda about unofficial "direct exchange" or "indirect exchange" through a third country between the North and the South which began to be spread toward the close of last year by the mass media of South Korea is becoming all the more vociferous, entering this year.

Denouncing this, NODONG SINMUN today says in a signed commentary:

No economic exchange has been realised because the talks for economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South, which were put on the order of the day, have been suspended due to the confrontation policy of the South Korean rulers.

The point is why those who have blocked the way of many-sided collaboration and exchange between the North and the South with the line of confrontation are trying to create an impression as if there existed economic exchange between the two sides.

The No Tae-u group is advertising as if a "new age" in North-South relations which all the people of South Korea are interested in had opened to attract the attentions of the people. In this way the No Tae-u group intends to take the edge off the popular struggle demanding a probe into the truth of the Kwangju massacre and "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and punishment of their chief criminals, escape a crisis of the "regime" and, further, block and obliterate the movement for the reunification which shows a sign of further expansion this year, by pretending to be interested in national reconciliation and unity and in the improvement of North-South relations. The puppets' false propaganda is motivated by their sinister intention to justify the splittist "July 7 declaration" and "northern policy" rejected at home and abroad and build up a climate favourable to the creation of "two Koreas".

With no amount of plot, however, can they solve problems and turn back the trend of the times.

Without the solution of the detente problem dialogue cannot be realized, still less economic exchange.

The South Korean authorities must discontinue the base and foolish schemes to get something with big false propaganda, far from doing things necessary for economic collaboration and exchange.

Meeting With South Sports Officials Set for March
SK2301050089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0448 GMT 23 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)—Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his letter to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee on January 23, said that a delegation to talks for a North-South single team will be sent to "the House of Peace" of the South side in Panmunjom.

The letter was conveyed by our liaison officials to the South Korean side at 11 this morning at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

The letter says:

I am pleased to note that in the reply letter dated December 30 last year, you agreed to our side's proposal for talks to form a North-South single team.

It is a good thing that both sides have the same will to form a single team at a time when the desire of the nation for peaceful reunification of the country is growing as

never before and it is positive developments which give a new hope for national unity to the sportsmen and entire fellow countrymen in the North and the South.

We are convinced that if the North and the South hold a trustful dialogue in an atmosphere of reconciliation, trust and unity getting rid of the past view of confrontation, a good union is sure to be made in forming a single team.

With such expectation I will send a five-member delegation headed by a vice-chairman of our side's Olympic committee to the "House Of peace" in the area of your side at 10 a.m on forthcoming March 9 to discuss and solve the question of forming a North-South single team to the 11th Asian Game and working matters concerning it.

I hope that our talks which draw keen interest of peoples at home and abroad will succeed and bear a fine fruit so that the sportsmen in the North and the South may join in the national grand march toward national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Founding of Chonminnyon in South Hailed
SK2401045489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 24 (KCNA)—The inauguration of "the National Federation of Movement for Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon,) united organization of the dissident movement throughout South Korea, on January 21 is good for the development of the South Korean people's movement for independence, democracy and reunification and it meets the national demand for the realization of national reunification with the united efforts of the nation, says NOOONG SIMMUN today in a signed commentary. It goes on:

Unity in the struggle for chajusong is the source of the strength of the popular masses and a guarantee for victory.

The formation of Chonminnyon in South Korea makes it possible to achieve a unity of people of various strata with workers, peasants and other basic masses of society as its centre. It is a reflection of the essential requirement for the development of the mass movement.

Chonminnyon raised "probe into the truth behind the Kwangju massacre and corruption of the Fifth Republic", "abolition of undemocratic evil laws," "immediate withdrawal of nuclear weapons and the U.S. forces," etc. as its immediate fighting slogans and determined to struggle for their implementation and declared that it would conduct a more brisk movement for national reunification.

This gives the conviction that Chonminnyon will contribute to the development of the reunification movement, the main trend of developments in Korea this year.

We express the expectation that Chonminnyon, a new organization, will discharge its mission and duty in the struggle to rally the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea to smash the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and open a new epochal phase on the way of reunification through a nation-wide grand march for reunification and national salvation.

Paek In-chun on South's 'Press Suppression'
SK2301044689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0438 GMT 23 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)—Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, in his press statement dated January 22 sternly denounced the South Korean authorities' fascist suppression of the conscientious men of the press, considering it an unpardonable challenge to democracy, national unity and reunification and a grave treacherous act against reunification and the nation.

Recalling that the South Korean puppets confiscated "Selected Works of Kim Il-song" containing classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, novel "Sea of People", "Modern History of North Korea" and other books and arrested nine publishers on charge of "violation of the notorious "National Security Law", he branded it as a criminal fascist rampage challenging the demand of the South Korean people for democracy.

He continued:

It is entirely righteous for the South Korean progressive men of the press to publish immortal works of the great leader and introduce the reality of the northern half of Korea at a time when the desire to know about the reality of the northern half is growing stronger than ever before among the South Korean people who have heard only demagoguery about it in the past 40 odd years and multi-channelled talks between the North and South are on the order of the day.

The South Korean authorities' suppression of the elementary activity of publishing and disseminating "Selected Works of Kim Il-song" and literary works such as "Sea of Blood" and "The Flower Girl" is a new fascist attack on the press, which reveals more clearly the true colour of the military fascist clique wearing the mask of "democracy".

The South Korean authorities must unconditionally discontinue suppression of the press, immediately release the illegally arrested pressmen, abrogate the fascist anti-communist "National Security Law" and strictly ensure freedom of thinking and freedom of speech and the press.

News Conference Held at Embassy in Beijing
SK2801063589 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2300 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] The DPRK Embassy in China held a news conference on 26 January in connection with the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement which clarified the position of the DPRK Government in regard to the abolition of chemical weapons, as well as nuclear weapons, on the Korean peninsula. Present at this press conference were the reporters from the newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations of China; secretaries in charge of publication from the embassies of many countries in China; and foreign correspondents.

In the news conference, Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, first introduced the contents of the Foreign Ministry statement and expressed his conviction that the participants would positively carry out their activities supporting the statement. Then the ambassador answered the questions posed by the reporters.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on GDR Arms Proposal
SK3001063689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0625 GMT 30 Jan 89

["DPRK Government Supports GDR's Step for Arms Cut"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement to the press on January 29 hailing the constructive proposal for arms reduction recently advanced by Comrade Erich Hon-ecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

The statement says:

The German Democratic Republic made public a constructive arms reduction plan to unilaterally cut the military strength by 10,000 men, tanks by 600 and fighter planes by 50 and decrease its military spendings by 10 percent by the end of 1990.

This, like the unilateral step of military cut published by the Soviet Union in December last year, is a substantial step of disarmament for peace and security in Europe and, at the same time, a part of effective confidence-building measures to remove mutual distrust in this region.

Fully reflected in this step is the will of the GDR to prevent the outbreak of another war in the German soil, the starting point of the two world wars, and put an end to the arms race in Europe.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people warmly hail this step, considering that it, together with the proposal for building a zone free from nuclear weapons in Europe made earlier by the GDR, signifies another major contribution to the acceleration of the process of disarmament in this region.

Such peace-loving step should be responded by the other party not merely with words but with practical actions and should result in general arms reduction.

If one race along the road of arms buildup, averting his eyes from an act motivated by good faith, disarmament can never be realized anytime.

The proposal for phased armed reduction put forward by the DPRK Government in 1987 and the ensuing unilateral cut of the armed forces by 100,000 men and the peace package put forward in November last year are steps fully according with the trend of the times: Their validity and vitality are proved more convincingly in the course of worldwide disarmament today.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities have willingness for disarmament, they should immediately show an affirmative response to our sincere proposal for disarmament in keeping with the demand of the times.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will, in the future, too, make every effort possible to realize disarmament on the Korean peninsula and positively support and encourage the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries in their struggle for world peace and security.

South Defector to North Hails Chuche Idea
SK3001153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—It is the logic of life that the people's mind in the South turns to the North. The experience in my life tells it and the experience of all people in the South in their life who are rising up in the resistance while arming themselves with the philosophical principles of chuche also tells it eloquently. No force on earth can reverse this logic of life.

South Korean youth Yi Chae-hwan who boldly came over to the northern half of the Republic in the summer of 1987 while studying in the United States, when he met with a KCNA reporter recently, told him the experience of his life. He said: As the time flows and the days go by, I strongly feel that my decision to come over to the North was entirely just.

I was more deeply impressed by "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," a work of dear Mr. Kim Chong-il, while living and studying in the bosom of the socialist fatherland, because the work anatomically and more lucidly analyzed the anti-popular nature and corruption of the capitalist society related to a decadent material life and a poor mental and cultural life. As regards poverty, there is no more miserable poverty than mental poverty in the human life.

I assiduously read "On the Chuche Idea," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, at a library in a city where I was studying. In this course the philosophical principle of chuche which clearly indicates the position and role of man as an independent being, the philosophical principle of great chuche of attaching importance to the people and putting them in the centre, first of all, made me discover myself as a man and feel the high pride in having been born as a member of the Korean nation.

In the course of avidly reading the work repeatedly, I could not repress my heart's longing for respected President Kim Il-song, the founder of the great chuche idea, and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il who is developing and enriching the treasure-house of the chuche idea.

After that I came to avidly read "Selected Works of Kim Il-song" and in this course my heart was completely attracted to the most fair and aboveboard proposals for national reunification put forward by the great President Kim Il-song through a historical period.

The policy for reunification clarified by him is for the nation all along. It also is entirely for eliminating the sufferings of the nation, achieving its prosperous and building its future. In the course of acquiring his reunification policy, I deeply realized that the spirit of our nation is pulsating in the North and the great President Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il are the centre for national reunification.

Noting that the deep admiration for the philosophical principle of chuche for attaching importance to people and centering on people and his deep sympathy with the independent proposal of the Republic for reunification whose point is run through with the great philosophical principle of chuche made him decide to come over to the Northern half of the Republic, he said that it is his rock-firm determination to follow the lofty intentions of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il and devote himself to the cause of realizing national reunification.

WPK Greets JSP National Convention
SK2301102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 23 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on January 23 sent a message of greetings to the 54th regular national convention of the Japan Socialist Party.

The message says:

The Japan Socialist Party is persistently struggling against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and the country's militarization and for peace, democracy, disarmament and neutrality and enjoys the support of broad segments of Japanese people as your party is energetically conducting activities for the anti-nuclear, anti-war peace movement and the people's independent rights and vital interests.

Noting that the Japan Socialist Party has been waging many solidarity movements in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the message emphasizes: We consider that the struggle contributes to the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world and highly estimate it.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties developing favourably today will further develop in the future in the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the message sincerely wishes the party great success in the work of the convention and the future activity to carry out the resolutions of the convention.

JSP 'Special Committee' Meets on Korea
SK2501101789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 25 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo January 24 (KNS-KCNA)—A general meeting of the special committee for measures on the Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party was held on January 20 at the conference room of the house of representatives of Japan. Attending it were Yoshinori Yasui, chairman of the special committee for measures on the Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party; Yuzuru Shimazaki, general secretary of the committee; and other socialist members of the Diet.

Pak Chae-ro, vice-chairman of the central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), was present there and made a speech.

Referring to the recent staunch struggle of the democratic forces in South Korea for national reunification against the "two Koreas" plot and for the dismantlement of nuclear weapons, etc., he stressed that the present time marks a very important turning point in the solution of Korea's reunification question.

He expressed the belief that the Japan Socialist Party would express invariable support to and conduct energetic activity for the peace and reunification of Korea.

The meeting discussed the issues of supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the promotion of the North-South dialogue for reunification and of strengthening activity for a fundamental switchover in the Japanese authorities' policy towards Korea.

Anniversary of Bilateral Ties With Libya Observed
SK2301050489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 23 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Korea and Libya.

Noting that the establishment of diplomatic relations paved a new way to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries more comprehensively in all political, economic and cultural fields, the article says:

The two peoples have actively stepped up the building of a new society, supporting and cooperating closely with each other in the past 15 years.

Today the Libyan people are positively striving to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a new life under the leadership of his excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, their outstanding leader.

They are courageously advancing under the unfurled banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The U.S. imperialists who dislike the triumphant advance of the Libyan revolution are resorting to threat with armed intervention and subversive activities and sabotages to stamp it out.

The Libyan people are heightening vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' arrogant act and make preparations to counter it. Libya strives to defend the dignity of Arab nations, supports the liberation struggle of the Palestinian and all other oppressed peoples and struggles for the fair solution of the Mid-East issue and the complete liberation of Africa. The Korean people denounce the U.S. anti-Libyan campaign and express full support to and solidarity with the Libyan people in their just struggle.

Although Korea and Libya are geographically far away from each other, the two peoples fight together in the same ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the September First Revolution, in Pyongyang in October 1982, was an epochal event in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and two peoples.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the future, too, the Korean people wish the Libyan people greater success in their struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song Views Problems in Communist Movement
SK3001055189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0534 CMT 30 Jan 89

Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song in his answers on October 29, 1988, to questions raised by the chief of the bureau of the Italian radio and television for Far East stressed: The most important problem facing the international communist movement at the moment is that the socialist countries and all the communist and workers' parties should adhere to a revolutionary position and to the principles of socialism and communism, bring the advantages of the socialist system into full play by consolidating and developing this system and strengthen their international unity and solidarity still further.

He noted:

The more the imperialists intensify their offensive against socialism, the more thoroughly the socialist countries should implement the principles of socialism and communism by firmly maintaining their revolutionary stand and the greater efforts they must make to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist system.

Before anything else, these countries must step up the socialist technical revolution and cultural revolution which serve the people and overwhelm imperialism in the scientific and technical spheres, too. They must also intensify the ideological revolution so as to prevent the ideological and cultural infiltration by imperialism and ensure that all the working people take pride and confidence in socialism and fight on staunchly for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The specific situation differs from country to country. Therefore, the communist and workers' parties must maintain an independent stand and promote the revolution and construction by creatively applying the revolutionary theories and methods in conformity to the situation in their own countries.

The imperialists are now attempting to undermine the unity of the international communist movement and disrupt and disintegrate the anti-imperialist peace forces of the world. In this situation, all the progressive forces should counter the imperialist forces with the strategy of unity.

In the future, too, we will make every possible effort to strengthen the international solidarity of the revolution by continuing to uphold the banner of independence against imperialism and the banner of socialism and

communism; we will press on with socialist construction and firmly defend peace and the eastern outpost of socialism and thus faithfully carry out both the national and international revolutionary duties devolving on us.

14th Plenary Meeting of LSWYK Held
SK2401163889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1550 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 24 (KCNA)—The 14th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was held here over January 23-24.

The plenary meeting discussed tasks facing LSWYK organizations in making LSWYK membership and other young people take the lead in the endeavours to develop the machine tools industry and the electronics and automation industries, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 14th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and in firmly preparing them as dependable youth vanguards of the WPK.

It stressed the need for LSWYK organizations at all levels to energetically mobilize the inexhaustible creative wisdom and talent of young people in the strivings to develop the machine tools industry and the electronics and automation industries.

It noted that LSWYK organizations should wage a vigorous "scientific and technological forward march of the youth" among the young people so they may acquire up-to-date science related to the machine tools industry, the electronics and automation industries, and technique and skill needed for the operation of such modern technological means as numerically-controlled machine tools and computers.

It said that in order to rear youth and children into reliable youth vanguards boundlessly faithful to the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, it is necessary to conduct activities among them in a more deep-going way to learn from the immortal feats of our party and acquire its greatness.

In particular, LSWYK organizations must conduct education among youth and children in various forms and methods so they may learn from the noble traits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is firmly defending, developing and enriching the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is carrying on energetic activities to successfully carry far-reaching plans of the great leader into practice.

Relevant decisions were adopted at the plenary meeting.

105-Storey Hotel Under Construction in Pyongyang
SK2501154089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1515 GMT 25 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA)—The construction of a hotel is progressing apace on Sojang Hill of Pyongyang.

It is a 105-storey building of triangular pyramid shape. With wall concrete tamping accelerated vigorously, the round-shape main part sprang to 55 stories first to be followed by the three wings which now have come level with the main part at the height of 180 metres.

This means that the concrete tamping of the main building has been carried out at nearly 80 percent. In this course a high standard of scientific and technical requirements of designing have been fully justified.

Builders there are improving the quality of the building by introducing modern equipment and methods into all processes such as measurement, making mixtures and their sending by compressors and distribution, the processing of reinforcing iron and inside plastering to suit the characteristics of the building which will be more than 300 metres in height and have enormous sloping parts.

Its building area is over 40 hectares and total floor space is more than 360,000 square metres.

The hotel will have more than 3,000 rooms for guests, big and small conference halls including a 2,000-seat auditorium, interview rooms, banquet halls, restaurants, cookeries and other facilities.

It will be capped with an observatory stand under which three stories of revolving restaurants will operate. In addition, facilities will be available to enjoy a bird's-eye view of the cityscape of Pyongyang, ascending and descending hundreds of metres along the two sloping sides of the building.

A super high building of peculiar style of triangular pyramid, the hotel is an architecture of our style which gives people the sense of security in structure and a good harmony in architectural modelling.

Increased Fertilizer Plant Construction Noted
SK2401103589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1022 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 24 (KCNA)—Construction of fertilizer plants is being stepped up in the country.

87 percent of total earthwork, 100 percent of pillar assembling and over 40 percent of wall building have been done at the Haeju double superphosphate plant with a total floor space of some 20,000 square metres and some units are now assembling equipment.

Builders there assembled 70 large pillars of scores of tons each, built more than 200 cubic metres of walls and carried out hundreds of cubic metres of concrete tamping on machine foundations entering the new year. Pillars have been assembled and walls built at the apatite drying and crushing ground, double superphosphate production ground and limestone crushing ground and roofing project is progressing in the final stage.

Builders of the Tanchon ammonium phosphate fertilizer factory raised construction speed and are now carrying out their plan for ground excavation at 120 percent, concrete tamping at 130 percent and steel structure assembling at 200 percent.

Farm Machine Plant Under Construction
SK2501102189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1009 GMT 25 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA)—One more large modern trailing farm machine plant is under construction in Korea.

When completed, the plant will massproduce rice-transplanting machines, rice seedling-plucking machines and more than ten type. of trailing farm machines.

It will have ten odd main production and auxiliary buildings.

The constructors there have finished the foundation project and wall building in a short span of time through a vigorous 200-day campaign and are now pushing ahead with the roofing and interior projects at the final stage.

Kim Tae-chung's European Visit Criticized
SK2501130589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
22 Jan 89

[Text] When Mr Kim Tae-chung announced his plan to visit Europe, various circles criticized such a plan.

A certain dissident surnamed Yim said that he was surprised by the sudden announcement of Mr Kim Tae-chung's plan to visit Europe, and said that he could not welcome the visit. He said that because Mr Kim Tae-chung had repeatedly stressed that he would devote himself to democratizing society and reunifying the fatherland as desired by the people, he had believed Kim would do so. He went on to say:

Democratization has not been realized, and it is time to do many things for reunifying the fatherland. In particular, the North proposed to hold a political consultative conference attended by leading personages in the North and South and even invited Mr Kim Tae-chung. However, he said that, preposterously, he would start for a meaningless European tour without visiting Pyongyang, where he has been invited. I cannot understand it.

He also said that he hoped that Mr Kim Tae-chung would reconsider his plan.

A reporter of a newspaper in Seoul surnamed Yi said that when Mr Kim Tae-chung announced his plan to visit Europe, various circles criticized the plan. He went on to say:

It seems that Mr Kim Tae-chung has yielded to certain pressures or that his political philosophy has changed. Mr Kim Tae-chung of today is not Mr Kim Tae-chung of yesterday. Mr Kim Tae-chung, who has thus far demanded democracy and reunification, has now turned a blind eye to them and has decided to begin a tour to foreign countries at an urgent time. This makes me suspicious of him. I do not know what he will try to get from this tour. It is not understandable at all that he is planning a tour to foreign countries without paying attention to an invitation by his fellow countrymen. I cannot but say that this is a result of toadyist thinking.

He also said that if Mr Kim Tae-chung does not follow the will of the masses and breaks faith with the people, he will not be able to escape the people's denunciation.

A professor of Hanyang University surnamed Kim said that he could not but be surprised at Mr Kim Tae-chung's decision to make a European tour. He went on to say:

He has won support from the people thus far because he has fought against dictatorship and for democratization and because he has demanded reunification. It is unreasonable to make a long European tour at a time when democratization has come to a deadlock and when dialogue for reunifying the North and South is being sought. I am suspicious whether there are any impure intentions. I cannot but consider this an attempt to take advantage of the authorities' antipopular and antinational acts as pressured by the United States. He also said that he hoped that Mr Kim Tae-chung would positively rise up in a struggle to democratize society and to reunify the fatherland as wished by the people.

VNS on Organizing of Seoul Dissident Body
SK2301055589 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
17 Jan 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the establishment of the Seoul Council for a National Democratic Movement [Sominhyop].

As has been reported, 12 dissident organizations in Seoul—including the Seoul Mass Movement for Democracy and Reunification and the Seoul Council of Labor Movement Organizations—held a rally to establish Sominhyop, a united organization of dissident organizations in Seoul, on 15 January.

In its founding declaration, Sominhyop clarified that it will work with a view to realizing national independence, the democratization of society, and national reunification, that it will participate in the 13th World Youth and Student Festival to be held in Pyongyang in its efforts for reunification, and that it will endeavor to ease North-South tension.

The formation of Sominhyop is a manifestation of will to realize the aspirations of the people by pooling the unanimous desire and the strength of the masses of all walks of life for reunification.

In other words, the founding of Sominhyop is a very just and righteous act to terminate the colonial domination of the United States and the military, fascist rule of the No Tae-u ring and realize independence, democracy, and reunification—aspirations of the people—through the organized and united strength of the masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, and youths and students—the main force of the social reform movement.

While frequently paying lip service to democratization and reunification, the No Tae-u ring, in actual practice, has perpetrated violent suppression by abusing police power, branding the righteous struggle of the masses of all walks of life for independence, democracy, and reunification as illegal and violent. It has also frantically run wild to split and stifle the democratic dissident forces.

Today's grave realities urgently demand that the masses of all walks of life who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification, unite themselves in the struggle to smash the violent politics of the No Tae-u ring and its maneuvers to split the nation.

In response to these demands of the times, the work of forming the Coalition for a National Democratic Movement [Chonminnyon]—a nationwide and united organization of labor movement, student movement, and other democratic dissident organizations—is going on vigorously across the country.

In this situation, democratic dissident organizations in Seoul formed Sominhyop and proclaimed its founding on 15 January. This is of great significance in that it is able to make the movement of all walks of life for independence, democracy, and reunification more grassroots oriented and strongly push ahead with it under the leadership of a single organization.

For this reason, the patriotic masses of all walks of life extend full support and solidarity to the merger of democratic dissident organizations and the formation of united regional organizations.

As shown by historical experience and lessons, when all people are united in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, they will be victorious; when they are divided, they will lose. This is inevitable.

The people of all walks of life should unite themselves in a single-hearted manner in order to attain the three goals—the anti-U.S. cause of independence, the antidictatorial cause of democratization, and the cause of independent and peaceful national reunification.

At present, dissidents are pushing full steam ahead with the work of forming Chonminnyon, which is slated for 21 January. All dissident organizations and the masses of all walks of life who seek independence, democracy, and reunification should unite themselves as one and more vigorously turn out for the struggle to put an end to the colonial domination of the United States and the military, fascist rule of the No Tae-u ring and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

South Korea

U.S. President Bush To Visit Seoul
SK2801011788 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Washington, Jan. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—U.S. President George Bush said Friday that he will visit Seoul late next month on his way home from attending the funeral service for the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

Bush, in his first White House news conference, said that he will make a "relatively brief" stop in Seoul on Feb. 27 after visiting Beijing, Feb. 25-26.

Bush will meet with President No Tae-u for summit talks while there is a strong possibility that he will also meet with South Korea's three opposition party leaders.

The visit would be Bush's second trip to Seoul following his three-day stay here in 1982 as vice president.

No has met with Bush on two occasions when he visited the White House in 1987 and 1988.

Bush Visit to Northeast Asia Previewed
SK2901012489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Jan 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Bush's Visit to Seoul"]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush will find his policy toward Asia getting ever greater priority in view of the fast growing impact the Asian rim of the Pacific has on Washington's interests. So he has been well advised to make Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul his first stops abroad, except for a short trip to Canada, since taking office.

Bush is taking advantage of attending the Feb. 24 funeral of Japan's Emperor Hirohito. Bush said he will make a brief stopover in Seoul on his way home from Tokyo via Beijing. The summit between President No Tae-u and

Bush is looked upon to contribute to solidifying the traditional ties between the two countries to overcome their common challenges in quest of their mutual interests.

It is a rare occasion for an American president to choose Asia for his first overseas diplomatic venture. Yet Bush, apparently mindful of subtlety in the reshaping political order in Northeast Asia, seemed anxious to lower the political profile of his Asian trip by saying that it should not be viewed as a snub for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "Let me just remind you that I'm the one who does not believe in just playing the 'Soviet card' or just playing the 'China card,'" he said. Bush was apparently referring to a Sino-Soviet summit set for late this year, the first in three decades.

Whatever the motives for Bush to make the Northeast Asian swing, his decision is far-sighted and appropriate. In hindsight, how relations between China and the Soviet Union developed had a far-flung impact on the world political spectrum. Especially, Washington's policies toward the Asian rim of the Pacific have revolved around Sino-Soviet relations. A genuine world detente is inconceivable with the two remaining hostile to each other. And indeed, it is unrealistic and outdated for one to try to keep the two at odds. Even U.S. officials say the forthcoming Sino-Soviet summit will not adversely affect Washington's interests and that improved America-Soviet relations have contributed to realizing that summit.

It will be against such a perspective that relations among Washington, Beijing, Moscow and Tokyo will evolve. Yet one bottom line of their interrelations so far is the increased political influence of Moscow, owing to its active diplomatic approach in the Pacific since Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech in 1986. All this requires Washington to be prepared in the way fitting the evolving realities. This accounted, Bush's upcoming Asian swing could be a brilliant diplomatic gambit. To carry them all well, Bush has a personal asset; he spent nearly two years in China in the mid-1970s as the first official U.S. representative and, thereafter, made two visits there as vice president. Bush is making that approach while taking a circumspect and businesslike position toward the Kremlin—he lacks the flamboyant instinct shown by his predecessor, Ronald Reagan. Bush's trip to Beijing will prove effective in making America once again a presence in the Chinese minds—a preemptive gambit to possibly dilute, if not a slap at, a gala momentum expected with the coming Sino-Soviet summit.

Asia has become growingly important to the United States, economically and politically. For instance, U.S. trade with Asia totaled some \$240 billion in 1987 against that with Europe \$170 billion. In ten years, trans-Pacific trade is expected to be at least double that across the Atlantic. This projection makes U.S. security commitments proportionately important in Asia.

In relations with Beijing, for its immeasurable potential, Washington will find itself eager to count on China as keeping closer ties to it than to Moscow. It will also find the geostrategic position of South Korea, its economic viability aside, ever more important to its pursuit of global strategies. And Bush's seasoned experience in Asia will certainly help solidify the partnership between Seoul and Washington.

Such notwithstanding, the two countries will face problems that must be solved without hampering their ties. Both sides are required of enduring efforts to help their people understand the necessity of having to maintain a closely cooperative relationship. An emotional backlash, liable from the lack of such awareness, should be headed off. Trade and security arrangements need to be sought in a way suited to the emerging realities and requirements. Any complex that might result from biased pre-occupation will prove no one's help.

The United States has of late made direct contacts with North Korea. This is desired to help Pyongyang desist from recalcitrant isolationism and adventurism, while not allowing it to make a miscalculation that it could make such contact a political card. North Korea, despite its repeated cries for arms reduction, has increased its military manpower to over 1 million. One can't help suspecting its motives for doing so.

Challenges arising from such situation will have to be coped with amidst a thaw surrounding the Korean peninsula—contradictory requirements. An earnest discussion is in order on how to cope with common challenges to promote mutual good. Bush will find Korea to be a democratic society of diversity quite different from the one he found during his previous visit in 1982 as vice president. His visit to Seoul this time will provide fresh impetus in paving the way of mutual respect and interest as a safety valve in the fast evolving political order in this part of the world.

Kim Tae-chung Views Ties With U.S.
SK2801072088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT
28 Jan 89

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung called Saturday for "sincere and constructive reviews" on the bilateral issues pending between South Korea and the United States.

"Reviews should be made in a sincere and constructive manner on the U.S. operational control over South Korean combat troops, the Status of (U.S.) Forces Agreement, U.S. nuclear weapons, the Team Spirit annual joint military exercises, and the ceaseless U.S. trade pressure," Kim said.

The leader of South Korea's largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said in his new year press conference that he will visit the United States this year to discuss those and other pending bilateral issues with President George Bush and other U.S. leaders.

In the wake of growing anti-American sentiment in South Korea, the issues have been atop the bilateral agenda between the two countries in recent months.

On the domestic front, Kim reiterated his call for a vote of confidence on President No Tae-u.

"The interim evaluation should be a plebiscite to test the public confidence in him as he himself had promised," Kim said. "We will decide what to do with it after watching how he carries out his pledge."

Kim said, however, that a vote of confidence will not be a "cure-all." "The three opposition parties should be ready in case the people would unwillingly vote for the No government for the sake of stability. But it is yet too early to disclose a detailed position," he said.

During his 1987 presidential campaign, No pledged to conduct what he called an interim evaluation of his presidency sometime after the 1988 Seoul Olympic games. No had said he would resign as president if he loses the test.

Leaders of No's ruling party reportedly suggested to No earlier this week, though they denied it later, that a vote of confidence be held on his presidency if the opposition rejects their plan to conclude in February the efforts to eradicate the scandalous legacies of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The day before the reported ruling party proposal, Kim and two other top opposition leaders—Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—demanded, in their first get-together this year, a vote of confidence on No.

The ruling party has so far shown a reluctant attitude toward the opposition demand for a vote of confidence with No's presidency at stake and has instead called for other ways to evaluate his policies without producing any clear alternative.

Kim also said he will seek the National Assembly's adoption of a parliamentary special prosecutor system in February to expedite parliament's efforts to eliminate the negative legacies of Chon's government.

Kim denounced No's government, despite its promise to eradicate the corruption and irregularities during Chon's rule, for what he said was failing to "touch" the issue of a political fund as well as the private wealth accumulated by Chon which Kim said constitute the corruption and irregularities.

The three opposition parties will adopt the special prosecutor system in the special National Assembly session to be held in February in order to expedite parliament's efforts to clear away corruption and irregularities during Chon's government, he said.

"The parliamentary investigation will focus on the political fund equivalent to billions of U.S. dollars used under the Chon government as well as the huge amount of private wealth Chon is believed to have accumulated illicitly," Kim said.

In addition, Kim called on the government to cooperate with parliament to have Chon and his predecessor Choe Kyu-ha testify before the National Assembly ad hoc panel hearings on the bloody military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

The opposition-controlled parliament issued and delivered writs of order Thursday calling on the two former presidents to testify before its ad hoc panel hearings. Both Chon and Choe refused to comply with the order, however.

"It is desirable for them to testify in person before the National Assembly ad hoc panels, but we don't have to bring the case to court even though they refuse to do so," Kim said.

He also indicated that he has an intention to seek "indirect" testimony by the two former presidents. "In case their direct testimony would not be available, we will handle it in consultation with the two other opposition parties. However, we will not hurry," Kim said.

U.S. Urged To Change Policy Toward Korea, Asia
SK2701082489 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 26 Jan 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Is the United States Changing Its Policy Toward Korea?"]

[Text] We pay great attention to the brisk debate on the need for the United States to redefine its policy toward Asia and the Pacific which was raised by some Americans in and out of U.S. Administration no sooner than the Bush administration took office.

The Heritage Foundation, a think tank that plays a major role in the formulation of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy, is reported to have suggested that one of the most important and pressing tasks facing the Bush administration is to formulate a comprehensive policy that will constitute the foundation for redefining U.S. economic and strategic relations with such Asian and Pacific nations as Korea, Japan, and Taiwan, countries in which CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev wants to expand Soviet influence.

In addition, in a seminar between Korean and U.S. lawmakers held in Washington on 24 January, participants, including some experts on Korean peninsula affairs and some high-ranking government officials, suggested a 10-percent reduction in U.S. troops stationed in Korea as "a symbolic gesture." Thus, the United States showed a sign of visible change in its policy toward Korea.

Korea, a country that has been under the influence of the United States most of the time since the end of Korean war, cannot but be sensitive to such a sign of shift in U.S. policy.

It is only too natural that the United States began to move toward giving greater political importance to the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. In a sense, it is a little too late in terms of timing. Korea, Japan, and Taiwan among the countries in the Asia-Pacific region have played an enormous role in trade with the United States since the seventies. Trade volume between the United States and countries in Asia and the Pacific has risen to a total of \$24.5 billion in 1987 and most of this was from the three countries—Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. This amount is far greater than the trade volume between the United States and the EC countries, which stood at \$17 billion the same year. Such a difference in trade volume is likely to continue to widen in the future.

What is more, the more active Soviet efforts to make inroads into this region since Gorbachev took office have posed a threat to the economic foundation of the United States, which has enjoyed a monopoly standing in this region for over half a century. The Soviet Union's rapid approach to the Korean peninsula, among other things, is more than enough to generate concern in the United States that the Soviet approach can have a profound impact even on the balance of power and stability in Northeast Asia.

Viewed in this light, U.S. policy toward Asia and the Pacific is regarded as being in need of a full review in the wake of the emergence of the Bush administration. The United States needs to redefine its policy toward this region in a way that corresponds to the view of America held by the people in this region and to the area's realities not only to protect U.S. markets in this area, but also to continuously guarantee security for the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Fresh understanding about the political and cultural characteristics of this area should be made a precondition for redefinition of U.S. policy toward it.

It is true that the Asian people's confidence in the United States has shrunk in the wake of its failure in Vietnam and that, as a result, the United States can be said to have left a vacuum in Asia to be filled by another force in its place.

In this regard, Korea is a country of crucial importance in that it can play a critical role in formulating U.S. policy toward the Asia-Pacific region. Through its northward policy, Korea is rapidly rushing toward the establishment of new order based on harmony, while struggling in the process to adapt itself to the internal changes taking place on the Korean peninsula.

The fact that the United States is discussing with Korea, without any sense of resistance, such pending issues as revision of the Status of Forces Agreement, transfer of operational control over the military, and withdrawal of U.S. forces stationed in Korea is considered to be an expression of the U.S. effort to understand and adapt itself to the position of Korea.

In fact, the central pivot that has kept Korea and the United States tied to a special kind of relationship since the Korean war has been the presence of U.S. troops stationed in Korea, troops which are here for the security cooperation.

This being the case, how to solve the issue of U.S. troops stationed in Korea in conformity with the detente mood prevailing in the Asia-Pacific region can be said to be a key to developing relations between Korea and the United States. At this juncture, we believe that the United States needs a high-level review of its policy toward Korea and to redefine its relations with Korea.

Soviet Spy Ship Appears in Korea Strait
SK2801020188 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 (YONHAP)—A Soviet intelligence-gathering ship appeared in the Korea Strait Friday, prompting Korean patrol boats to keep an eye on it, a navy spokesman said.

The spokesman said Korean patrol boats continued surveillance of the Soviet ship, Finik-class AGS 397 (1,10 tons), until it cruised on the high seas. The spokesman, however, declined to disclose details on the precise location and course of the Soviet vessel that appeared around 11 a.m.

The ship's appearance followed ten Soviet aircraft's reconnaissance flight into the Korean air defense identification zone over the Yellow Sea on Jan. 21.

USSR Asks Ssangyong To Build Moscow Center
SK2901024889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] The Soviet Union has formally requested Ssangyong Construction to build a mammoth trade center in Moscow in the form of a joint venture.

The Soviet request was made Friday when Kim Sok-won, chairman of the Ssangyong group, met three high ranking government officials at his office to discuss economic and trade exchanges with the Soviet Union.

The three Soviet officials, who arrived in Seoul on Thursday at Kim's invitation, are Vladimir Prokopov, president of the All Union Publishing and Printing Association; Aleksandr V. Vornozov, senior researcher at the Academy of Science and Mikhail M. Steklov, consultant at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Sources at Ssangyong said that they asked Ssangyong Construction to build a trade center with 70 to 80 stories in the Soviet capital in a meeting with Kim.

They added that the three Soviet officials also requested Ssangyong to provide a commercial loan for the construction of the joint venture trade center.

It was learned that they assured that the Soviet government would guarantee the payment of the commercial loan, however, the exact amount was not known.

It is the first time that the Soviet Union has officially asked a Korean business concern to set up joint ventures with commercial loans.

The sources said that the three visiting Soviet officials also asked Ssangyong to provide technology for the construction of the trade center.

In the meantime, Ssangyong Chairman Kim showed a positive response to the Soviet proposal.

He told the three Soviet officials that Ssangyong would soon dispatch a working-level team to Moscow to study the project jointly with the Soviet Union.

The trade center project reportedly includes the construction of a tourist hotel, a shopping center, and commercial and trade offices on a tract of 10,000 pyong (one pyong is equivalent to 3.3 square meters).

In the meeting with the three Soviet officials, Kim also requested for the participation of Ssangyong in Siberian development projects and other Soviet construction projects.

The Ssangyong chairman invited them in exchange for their invitation to the Soviet Union last November. [sentence as published]

Hungary's Horn Arrives To Establish Ties
SK2901092589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT
29 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan 29 (YONHAP)—Hungarian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn arrived in Seoul Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of South Korean Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won.

Upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Horn told reporters that his visit is aimed at establishing a full-fledged diplomatic relationship between the two countries.

"I think the two countries will be able to simultaneously announce the establishment of a full diplomatic relationship during my visit," Horn said.

Saying that the full diplomatic relations will further promote the ties between South Korea and Hungary, Horn disclosed that the two countries will sign on the visa exemption agreement as well as the cultural cooperation agreement during his stay in Seoul.

"I will meet with the leaders of the South Korean Government and will exchange with them a wide range of views," Horn said.

Horn is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and to have talks with Sin Monday. He will deliver a speech on Hungary's foreign policy at a seminar to be held Tuesday.

For the first time as a communist country, Hungary opened a permanent diplomatic mission late last year.

North's Seizure of Trawlers Denounced
SK2801114589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 (YONHAP)—Two South Korean trawlers carrying 21 seamen were seized by a North Korean patrol boat from the open seas off South Korea's west coast Saturday, Fisheries Administration said.

The trawlers were forcibly led away to the North soon after their operation was abruptly checked by a North Korean patrol boat about 30 miles west of South Korea's northernmost island of Paeknyong around noon, according to the South Korean Government office.

One of the two ships was identified as "Taeyang 37" and the other as "Taeyang 38." Nine people were on board the "Taeyang 37" while 12 others were working aboard the "Taeyang 38," officials of the administration said. The two trawlers left their home port of Incheon last Monday, they disclosed.

The South Korean Government denounced the North Korean action as "inhumanitarian abduction" and called on the communist North Korean authorities to return the kidnapped seamen and their vessels immediately.

Meanwhile, NAEWOE PRESS, a Seoul-based news agency monitoring North Korean affairs, quoted North Korea's official radio as having said in its news report

that a North Korean naval patrol boat seized two "unidentified" South Korean ships which had "intruded deeply into (North Korea's) northwestern territorial waters near Cape Changsan-got."

South To Propose North Host Universiad
SK3001094089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0933 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea will propose that North Korea host the 1989 summer Universiad, either alone or in cooperation with Seoul, an official at the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA) said Monday.

The official said South Korea has no intention of accepting a request by the organizers of the world student games to stage them in Seoul since Sao Paulo, Brazil, has withdrawn.

"We reached a consensus that Seoul's independent hosting of the games might give the wrong idea that we were attempting to outshine North Korea." The official said emerging from a meeting of government and KASA officials. Pyongyang is scheduled to host the 13th world youth festival in July, covering about the same period as the Universiad.

The KASA official, who declined to be named, suggested that simultaneous hosting of both universiad and youth festival would save North Korea time and effort in setting a budget and arranging competition sites.

The official said South Korea is ready to host some events, if North Korea prefers not to stage them all. He said Seoul will welcome any formula of sharing the games, be it co-hosting, or separate hosting, and will not object if the games are named "Pyongyang Universiad."

The Brussels-based International University Sports Federation (FISU) asked 10 cities last week if they could stage the games instead of Sao Paulo, which may have to back out because of financial problems.

KASA plans to cable the proposal to the FISU this week that North Korea host the games.

North, South Ministers Meet in Switzerland

Economic Ties Discussed
SK2801053689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun met on Friday with a North Korean economic minister in Davos, Switzerland, marking the first time for ministers in charge of economic affairs from South and North Korea to get together.

The meeting between Cho, who concurrently serves as economic planning minister, and Chae Hui-chong, North Korea's joint venture industry minister, took place at a reception Finnish Prime Minister Harri Holkeri held for participants in a meeting of world economic leaders in the Swiss city.

Chae, in reply to Cho's question on his views regarding such international economic meetings as the Davos gathering, said that the meeting is meaningful as great world economic scholars are getting together and exchanging opinions.

The two ministers promised another meeting in the near future as Chae agreed to Cho's proposal, according to a report the Korean delegation sent to the economic planning board here late Friday.

Meanwhile, two North Korean officials accompanying Chae hinted at the possibility of joint ventures between the South and North, the report said.

Kim Chong-u, North Korean vice external economic affairs minister, suggested the possibility of high-ranking inter-Korean talks for economic exchanges in the near future by telling reporters that such issues as direct commodity trade and joint ventures between South and North Korea will be settled when the South-North economic talks are held.

Kim was quoted as saying that North Korea does not levy a tax on joint ventures and also permits remittances abroad, adding that joint ventures will be established by a "third method," and not a socialist or capitalistic method.

Kim Taek-su, vice chairman of North Korea's international joint venture company, also hinted at the possibility of joint ventures between the South and North saying that there is no reason not to set up joint ventures by the same nation, adding that North Korea is pushing ahead with about 70 cases of joint ventures with foreign companies and Korean residents overseas.

Kim Taek-su, however, called for suspension of "Team Spirit," annual joint military exercises between South Korea and the United States, and withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in the South to promote an atmosphere of mutual assistance and exchange, the report said.

The Davos meeting opened Friday for a three-day session with about 800 world economic leaders participating.

Further Report

SK2801005888 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun, who is participating in the gathering of world economic leaders, met and conversed this morning [28 January] with Chae Hui-chong, North Korea's minister of joint ventures. Correspondent Yu Cha-hyo filed this report from Davos, Switzerland:

[Begin Yu Cha-hyo recording] At dawn this morning in a reception hosted by the Finnish prime minister at (?Congress House), the building in which the gathering of the world economic leaders is being held, Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun met and conversed for about 10 minutes with North Korean Minister of Joint Ventures Chae Hui-chong.

Accompanied by North Korea's Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and interpreter Chi Tong-won, Minister Chae Hui-chong approached Deputy Premier Cho Sun and exchanged greetings and shook hands with him.

Minister Chae said: I understand that the South side has participated in this meeting on many occasions. Is this kind of meeting a great help to you?

Deputy Premier Cho replied: Because this meeting is participated in by a great number of people from all walks of life in many countries, including not only businessmen, but also the world-renowned economic scholars, economic ministers, prime ministers, and even presidents, you can meet with such people and listen to them. It is a great help to us.

Deputy Prime Minister Cho suggested during their light conversation that they meet again during the gathering and have dinner together. Minister Chae accepted his suggestion and they parted after shaking hands.

The North Korean minister of joint ventures is a ministerial cabinet member in charge of introducing foreign capital. It was the first time that the head of South Korean economic ministers has ever met with a North Korean economic cabinet minister.

Prior to this, the deputy premier had a so-called Korean economy explanation meeting for the participants during a session.

It was the first time that North Korea has ever sent one of its central economic cabinet ministers to the Davos meeting. The meeting between the high-level economic authorities from the North and South drew great attention, because it took place at a time when Chong Chuyong, honorary chairman of Hyundai group, was on a visit to North Korea and the North and South have just begun civilian exchanges. [end recording]

'Formal' Meeting Fails To Occur

SK3001064589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Davos, Switzerland, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—A "formal" meeting between South Korea's Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun and Chae Hui-chung, minister of North Korea's Joint Venture and Industrial Bureau expected here Saturday failed to materialize.

"It's regrettable that Chae canceled a reception, scheduled on Jan. 28 at my suggestion, in which Chae himself agreed to participate," Cho said Sunday. "During the reception, I had planned to exchange views on pending issues on economic cooperation between the two Koreas and listen to an explanation from Chae of the North's joint venture law."

Cho met with Chae late Friday when both were guests at a party thrown by the Finnish prime minister, marking the first time senior economic officials from South and North Korea got together.

Cho, who concurrently serves as economic planning minister made the remark at a news conference at the end of the three-day Davos meeting of world economic leaders.

Kim Chung-u, vice minister of North Korea's External Economic and Business Bureau, who accompanied Chae, told South Korean reporters his country is ready to discuss such economic matters as direct commodity trade and joint ventures with the South once inter-Korea economic talks are held.

Cho also said that he met with the head of the Chinese delegation to discuss ways of increasing economic cooperation between the two countries.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Referendum on Administration
OW2801065589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 KYODO—South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung called on President No Tae-u on Saturday to hold a national referendum on his administration as he promised during the presidential campaign in 1987.

The leader of the largest opposition party, the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), Kim made the appeal during a new year's press conference at party headquarters.

During the presidential campaign, No pledged to ask the people whether they trusted his administration after the Seoul Olympics.

Kim also said he plans to visit Washington this year for talks with President George Bush and is also preparing to visit Hungary, with which South Korea will shortly establish diplomatic relations.

He said there was [as received] many problems to be discussed with the United States, including the idea transferring military command to the South Korean Army, joint military exercises, and trade friction.

The PPD will not take an anti-U.S. position although such feelings have been spreading quickly among the people, Kim said.

He proposed the establishment of a "democratic confederate state" between South and North Korea.

The present political and social situation in both countries should be kept intact but the two should create a unified confederate assembly and government, he said.

Kim added that the two Koreas should promote the reunions of separated families and cultural exchanges to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

DJP Views Dissolving Assembly
SK3001074089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Justice Party is seriously considering dissolving the National Assembly if President No Tae-u loses a proposed plebiscite, a highly placed DJP source said Monday.

The DJP could conduct the interim appraisal of No's presidency in the form of a confidence vote in March and if No lost, all DJP lawmakers would have to resign, the source said.

Their resignation would cause the dissolution of the unicameral National Assembly and mean a general election. At present, the three opposition parties hold a combined majority of seats in the Assembly.

The source, who refused to be named, said: "The opposition parties have pressed for a confidence vote on the president, but they should feel a sense of responsibility for the result of such a vote."

"Our party will ask the people to judge the results of liquidating the preceding Republic through the vote, since the opposition will not consent to end the parliamentary probes into the wrongdoings."

No promised to conduct an interim appraisal during the presidential campaign in late 1987. Opposition parties have argued that such an appraisal should be made in the form of a confidence vote, arguing that the majority of the people are dissatisfied with the incumbent president's leadership.

Burma

Aung San Suu Kyi Expresses 'Doubts' About Election
BK2901084489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0839 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] Rangoon, Jan 29 (AFP)—Burma's foremost opposition leader has expressed misgivings over the ruling military junta's plans to organize elections as they have pledged.

"People are beginning to harbour misgivings because we have no clear indication of what the State Law and Order Restoration Council is doing to ensure free and fair elections," Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burma's founding father Aung San, told a press conference Saturday.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council is the formal name of the junta that seized power in a coup on September 18, cracking down on a mass popular pro-democracy movement but promising elections once law and order were restored.

Aung San Suu Kyi, the secretary general of the National League for Democracy (NLD), reiterated accusations made earlier this week that military authorities in the Southwest Military Command area had recently obstructed her political campaigning by invoking a curfew and regulations banning public gatherings.

"During my trip to Irrawaddy Division, January 14 to January 16, we found that no free and fair elections can be possible there," she said.

"If the situation is allowed to continue there can never be free and fair elections in that division."

She said Irrawaddy Division was a test case to see whether the junta was deliberately creating or condoning an adverse political climate or whether they lack control over their military subordinates.

"These are the questions and doubts filling our minds," she said. "In short, I feel the political climate is rather cloudy."

"People don't trust the military," she said.

Aung San Suu Kyi said she had already made campaign trips in four other divisions and found conditions in Irrawaddy Division to be the worst.

The NLD is considered the foremost political party among more than 180 registered with the elections commission.

On Tuesday, it sent protest letters to the military government demanding the immediate release of some 35 district party organizers who were arrested in the Irrawaddy Division under the Public Order Protection Act for alleged disruption of law and order.

Aung San Suu Kyi added that time was already overdue for talks between the military junta and the political parties.

Release of Detained Student, Woman Announced
BK2901090989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Aung Kyaw Soe, 17, a ninth standard student and son of U Hlaing Myint, Room 31, Building No 219, 3d Ward, Yankin Township; and Ma Myint Myint Htwe, 32, daughter of U Tin Hla, No 73 7th Street, 3d Ward, Lanmadaw Township, were arrested on 3 October and 14 October 1988, respectively, by the authorities under the Emergency Measures Act. The former belonged to the All-Burma Students Democratic Movement, Yankin Township, which was formed to engage in antigovernment activities, and the latter distributed antigovernment propaganda leaflets.

Following an apology by the two for their injudicious acts and a promise that they would only engage in peaceful studies and honest living once released, and also because the parents and guardians pledged to provide proper supervision, the authorities released Aung Kyaw Soe on 18 January and Ma Myint Myint Htwe on 19 January into the hands of their parents and guardians.

13 More Detainees Released
BK2901144689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 29 Jan 89

[Text] According to reports in a daily newspaper on 7 December 1988, 13 persons were arrested and legally charged under the Emergency Measures Act by authorities on 13 November 1988 after investigations revealed that they belonged to the Burma Revolutionary Force, which was formed to engage in antigovernment activities.

Following an apology by the students for their injudicious acts and a promise that they would only engage in peaceful studies and honest living once released, and also because the parents and guardians pledged to provide proper supervision, the authorities handed the eight students over to their parents on 24 January 1988.

Those released are Hla Kyaw, alias Kyaw Gyi, 23, son of U Hla Thauang, No 52, Shwedaungdan Street, 7th ward, Lanmadaw Township; Ko Par Kyaw, 20, son of U Hla Kyaw, Room 4, Building 10, Lanthit Yeiktha; Myint Zaw, 20, son of U San Thein, No 58, 23d Street, Latha Township; San Tin Kyaw, 22, son of U Kyaw Win Maung, No 43, 26th Street, Pabedan Township; Ko Ko Thet, 21, 1st year economics student, son of U Thein Han, No 31, 28th Street, Pabedan Township; Thant Zin, 22, son of U Thein, No 50, 94th Street, Mingala Taungnyunt Township; Kyaw Swa Aye, 21, son of U Maung Maung Aye, No 22-24, U Winara Road, Dagon Township; Maung Phone, alias Myint Khaing, 22, son of U Thaik, Room 6, Line 2, Staff Quarters of Pyidaungsu

Yeiktha, Dagon Township; Ma Khin San Yi, 23, daughter of U Htay Win, No 29K, 1st Street, Myomya ward, Bahan Township; Ma Mya Mya Win, 22, final year law student, No 291, 1st Street, Myoma ward, Bahan Township; Tun Tun, 25, son of Police Sergeant U Chit, No 1 Police Station, Chauk; Tun Lin U, 23, 2d year zoology student, son of U Hla Pe, No 6 Ward, Thazi; and Ye Min Tun, 20, 2d year zoology student, son of U Kyaw Myint, No 191, 44th Street, No 8 Ward, Myingyan.

Student Returnees Hold News Conference
BK2701085989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Jan 89

[News conference held by eight Burmese students who returned from India and Bangladesh, with unidentified local and foreign correspondents at Rangoon Military Command's reception center on 26 January]

[Excerpts] Eight students—four who returned after fleeing to Bangladesh during the disturbances and four who fled to the Indian border—met with local and foreign correspondents in Burma at the reception hall of the Rangoon Military Command's reception center at 1300 today. The news conference was attended by members of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council led by U Kyaw San; Lieutenant Colonel (Tin Pe) of the Ministry of Information; and local and foreign correspondents led by U Soe Nyunt, managing director of the News and Periodicals Corporation; U Kyaw Min, director of the Department of Information and Broadcasting; Lieutenant Colonel Sein Htwa, acting tactical operations commander of the Rangoon Military Command Headquarters; and peasants and relatives of the student returnees.

Here is the broadcast of the news conference between the student returnees and the journalists:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified master of ceremonies] We shall now begin the press conference between the student returnees and the journalists. Altogether there are eight student returnees here. [passage omitted]

[Master of ceremonies continues] The students who returned from India are Maung Kyaw Zaw, Tin Ko Ko, Toe Myint Than, and Maung Aye. The students who returned from Bangladesh are Ko Win Hlaing, Ko Kyaw Soe, Moe U Tun, and Maung Aung Htay. Some of the students are from Rangoon while the others are from Sittwe. The students from Rangoon will be handed over to their parents at the end of the news conference while the students from Sittwe will be sent home when flights are available. Journalists can now freely ask questions to the student returnees. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist] I would like to ask the four students who returned from India a question. Did you meet the Indian authorities or officials in India? If you did meet them, how did they treat you? What is the Indian Government's attitude toward the students who fled to India?

[Unidentified student] We met the responsible authorities of the Indian Government. We did not meet them directly, but through our student leaders. The conversation was conducted in English. Our leaders did not tell us much about it. We do not exactly know what they discussed.

As far as the Indian Government's attitude, they thought of us, the students, as refugees. They referred to us as refugees in English.

[Unidentified journalist] While you were in India there were reports that you were given military training. Is it true?

[Student] No, it is not true. They did not give us any training. They did not even give us a knife to cut onions.

[Journalist] Where were you put up?

[Student] At (Leikhun) Mountain, (Leikhun) camp.

[Journalist] (Leikhun)?

[Student] We stayed at (Leikhun) camp on (Leikhun) Mountain in (Kakching) District.

[Journalist] Did the Indian Government give you necessary provisions such as food and medicines? Did they treat you well?

[Student] Yes, they gave us provisions. They did not give us medicines directly. Our group as a whole was given 100 each day? Out of this, we had to buy medicines and cigarettes by ourselves. They did not give us any antimalarial medicine. The 100 I mentioned is not Burmese currency, but Indian rupees.

[Journalist] Was it for each student?

[Student] No, the 100 rupees was not for each of us, but for the whole group which consisted of 160 persons.

[Journalist] Indian rupees?

[Student] Yes, rupees, rupees.

[Journalist] Was that 100 enough for food?

[Student] Yes, we could buy all the medicines for headaches and fever, but not the antimalarial medicine. We had money for food and for a separate allowance.

[Journalist] How long did you stay?

[Student] We stayed 2 weeks—I week at (Leikhun) camp and 1 week at Moreh.

[Journalist] Was it in Assam State?

[Student] Yes, Manipur, Assam.

[Student] No, not Assam, but Manipur.

[Student] Manipur.

[Journalist] Did you have freedom of movement during your stay in the Indian camp? How far could you go?

[Student] No, we did not have freedom of movement. We were put in the camp. We were watched by the 4th Rifle Regiment in Manipur. We could not leave the camp. We had to stay inside the camp. [passage omitted]

[Journalist] Who provided you with food and other necessities? Was it the Indian Government, the Indian Army, or the Indian Red Cross? Who provided for you?

[Student] We were provided for by the Indian central government. [preceding three words given in English]

[Journalist] The central government?

[Student] The central government gave to the state government and the state government gave to us.

[Journalist] You mentioned earlier that the [Indian] Government did not allow you to leave officially. Would it be correct to say that you had fled?

[Students] Absolutely right. We fled. [passage omitted]

[Journalist to a student returnee from Bangladesh] How were the needs of the 13 [students in the camp] met?

[Student] We were provided for by an Arakan insurgent group called the NUFA?

[Journalist] NUFA?

[Student] Yes, National United Front of Arakan.

[Journalist] Did you receive any assistance from the Bangladesh Government.

[Student] No, there was absolutely no assistance whatsoever.

[Journalist] How about the Bangladesh Army?

[Student] There was also no assistance from the Bangladesh Army.

[Unidentified students] They would even arrest us if they caught us.

[Student] We just heard that one student has been arrested. [passage omitted]

[Journalist speaking to Bangladesh returnees] Who took care of your food and needs?

[Student] The NUFA gave us food. [passage omitted]

[Same unidentified student] When we had about 40 in our group, including about 30 civilians, the NUFA started training us with small weapons on 22 October [1988]. The students were told that they could attend or not attend. About 20 students attended the course. On 24 October we formed the All Arakan State Students Union with Ko Aung Thein Shwe as the leader. We had differences in the camp. We wanted to attend to the students' cause alone, and we wanted democracy. However, some members of the NUFA gave priority to secession. So, we had differences of opinions. We told the NUFA leadership that we wanted to stay in a separate place. One of the leaders told us to stay at a place 1 mile away from (Khamning) camp. We were given a place there. We built two (Thuts) there. [passage omitted]

On about 5 December, an old man about 65 years old from NUFA, I do not know his name [another student interjects giving his name as U Pho Kwan], U Pho Kwan, who did not have good health, gave us training. Also, 20 of us in that camp were ill with malaria and fever. The training lasted only about 10 days and came to its own conclusion. The training involved basic military drill. There were altogether about 60 students with those from [words indistinct] places and (Takalet). At that time about 15 students joined Rohingya Indian insurgents of ARI [expansion not known] and about 5 insurgents joined the BCP [Burma Communist Party]. About five students ill with fever stayed behind at a monastery in (Takalet). About 20 students remained with us. After we formed the All Arakan State Students Union, the (executive committee) (went back home). We could not do any work with the remaining 4 or 5 members. Therefore, we formed AASDRF or the All Arakan Students Democracy Revolutionary Force with 10 executive committee members [words indistinct]. I was given the post of joint (general secretary-2). [Words indistinct] NUFA provided us with rice regularly and sometimes we were provided with cooking oil, shrimp paste, and salt. [passage omitted]

[Journalist] Did you return on your own will? You have heard what has been on the radio. What will you do now? What kind of plans do you have?

[Student] All of us students love each other like brothers and will remain united. We will do constructive work for the country (in the interests) of the people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The news conferences ended at 1415 in the afternoon.

Borneo, Malaysia & Singapore Malaysia

New Chief Justice, Lord President Named
BK2801070189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0629 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 27 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Supreme Court Judge Hashim Yeop Abdullah Sani, 67, has been appointed chief justice of Malaya [as received], succeeding Abdul Hamid Omar who was appointed the lord president.

Hashim, who received his letter of appointment from the king Friday night, obtained a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Malaya in 1955 and became barrister-at-law at Lincoln's Inn in London in 1961.

He was later made Supreme Court judge when the court was set up in 1985.

While serving in the Ipoh High Court in the northern Malaysian state of Perak, he created a lively controversy when he set aside judicial tradition by wearing a songkok (the Malay color velvet cap) instead of the wig on the bench.

He is also probably best-remembered as the judge who stepped down as chairman of the tribunal set up to hear charges leveled against his five "brother judges" of the Supreme Court, who were suspended in July for gross misbehavior.

Mahathir Coalition Wins Election in Ampang Jaya
BK2901003789 Hong Kong AFP in English 0019 GMT
29 Jan 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 29 (AFP)—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's National Front Coalition was Sunday declared winner of a closely-fought parliamentary by-election in Ampang Jaya near the capital.

The Independent Elections Commission said newcomer Ong Tee Kiat, 32, fielded by the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), a component of Dr. Mahathir's National Front Coalition, won 23,719 votes to beat veteran politician Harun Idris by 4,250 votes.

Mr. Harun, 63, was backed by Dr. Mahathir's arch-rival and former trade minister, Razaleigh Hamzah, who has been campaigning to unseat the premier for his allegedly dictatorial leadership.

Mr. Ong, who is political secretary to MCA Deputy President and Labour Minister Lee Kim Sai, said his victory was a victory for Dr. Mahathir's leadership.

"The victory under the leadership of Dr. Mahathir ... is the victory for people who love democracy and value stability," he said.

MCA President Lim Liong Sik said the victory showed the "tremendous importance of all races working together if we are to survive and to survive well in Malaysia."

Police said some 400 paramilitary personnel armed with tear gas, shields and truncheons threw a tight cordon around a fenced field at the counting center, where more than 50,000 people, mostly supporters of Mr. Harun, were massed.

Analysts said Mr. Harun, a former chief minister of Selangor State in which the largely-Malay constituency was located, was earlier given the edge over Mr. Ong.

Mr. Razaleigh had challenged Dr. Mahathir, now recuperating in hospital after a coronary bypass operation, three times in six months.

Dr. Mahathir has lost heavily in one by-election and narrowly won another in southern Johore State.

Breakdown of Results

BK2901080089 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] The ruling Barisan Nasional coalition has retained the Ampang Jaya parliamentary seat with a big majority of 4,250 votes. Its candidate, Mr Ong Tee Kiat, polled 23,719 votes. Independent candidate Datuk Haji Harun Idris received 19,469 votes. Returning Officer Mr Mohamed Noor Bador announced the results at 0435 this morning.

The five other independents received scant support, and all of them lost their deposits. Thousands of Barisan Nasional supporters cheered as the results of the by-election were announced. A voter turnout represented 63.69 percent of the electorate. There are 395 spoiled votes.

Mr Ong Tee Kiat described his victory as a show of support for the leadership of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. It is also a victory for Malaysians who love democracy and (?value) stability.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Returns to Phnom Penh 28 January
BK2801123089 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1133 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Jan 28—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was back home today afternoon after an unprecedented and historic three-day visit to Thailand [words indistinct] three-day stop-over in Laos.

Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen visit was the first to Thailand by the P.R.K. [words indistinct] revolutionary armed forces assisted by Vietnamese Army volunteers overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot clique in 1979.

Kampuchean Prime Minister paid such a visit at the invitation of the Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan.

Hun Sen met with Chatchai, Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila and Armed Forces Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut after arriving Wednesday [25 January] at the head of a 24-member delegation, including several cabinet members.

The two sides also said after talks ended Thursday that they should be able to increase bilateral trade. Hun Sen also discussed the repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees at length with Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan, stressing that Phnom Penh was ready to set up welcoming centers and have the safety of returnees guaranteed by the United Nations.

The Kampuchean leader also invited Mr. Chatchai to visit Phnom Penh and the Thai premier agreed in principle to send a fact-finding team to Kampuchea.

Prime Minister Hun Sen met Friday with Janshid Anvar and Shah A.M.S. Kipria, special representative of the U.N. Secretary General [words indistinct] issues and the ESCAP.

Political Bureau Issues Communique
*BK3001045589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 89*

[Communique of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau's 30 January Meeting—read by announcer]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee held a meeting on the morning of 30 January, 1989, to hear the report on the outcome of the visit to the Kingdom of Thailand by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

After hearing the detailed report on the outcome of this visit, the party Central Committee Political Bureau welcomed the results obtained by the comrade and his delegation, and considered the wise initiative of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in inviting Comrade Hun Sen to visit the Kingdom of Thailand last week was a gesture full of excellent goodwill.

The Political Bureau appreciates that this visit has paved a way for good relations between the two countries as it has led toward an exchange of views on various complex problems of interest to both sides and toward a mutual understanding aimed at finding a solution to the Cambodian issue in light of the present positive developments as well as a solution to the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Political Bureau understands that this visit will bring about a development in the bilateral relations regarding many fields, especially the implementation of

the common goal toward transforming Indochina from a battlefield into a commercial zone, which constitutes a timely response to the earnest desire of the Cambodian and Thai peoples who have always wished to coexist peacefully as good neighbors.

The Political Bureau appreciates that Comrade Hun Sen's visit has broken through the psychological deadlock and has rapidly accelerated the search for a reasonable political solution to the Cambodian question.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 30 January, 1989

Bilateral Commission. Planned
*BK3001061689 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0416 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Jan (SPK)—The Kingdom of Thailand and the PRK are each going to set up a commission for bilateral economic relations.

The plan to establish these commissions was determined during the recent visit to Thailand of Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

During their talks in Bangkok, Chairman Hun Sen and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan entered upon the prospect of bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in the fields of trade exchanges, forest exploitation, wood processing, tourism, communication, fishing, and Thai investments in the industrial field.

Activities of Thai Parliamentary Delegation

Meeting With Chea Soth
*BK2701144289 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1134 GMT 27 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 27—Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh Thursday a visiting Thai parliamentary group led by Mr Piyanat Watcharaphon, MP of the Sisaket constituency, Kingdom of Thailand.

On the occasion, Vice Premier Chea Soth warmly acclaimed Thai parliamentarians' visit to Kampuchea, describing it as an active contribution to prospect of the Kampuchea-Thailand relationship.

He informed his guests of the all-sided achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past decade, particularly in the national defence and construction.

In reply, Mr Piyanat Watcharaphon expressed thanks for warm hospitality given by the Kampuchean Government and people to his group while visiting Kampuchea.

He further said that the trip which was the first by Thai legislators to Kampuchea was of importance while Thailand and Kampuchea did not have diplomatic relations yet. After praising the achievements made by the Kampuchean people over the past 10 years, the Thai legislator expressed sympathy with Kampuchean [words indistinct] Prime Minister Hun Sen's visit to his country and wished for better relations and cooperation between Thailand and Kampuchea in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Meeting With Chea Sim

BK3001071589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, granted an audience to the Thai parliamentary delegation led by Mr Piyanat Watcharaphon, member of the parliament for Sisaket Province, at 0700 on 29 January at the office of the National Assembly, following its successful visit to Cambodia.

On that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim expressed warm welcome to the Thai parliamentary delegation's visit to the PRK which has brought about restoration of the bond of solidarity between the two parliaments and two peoples of Cambodia and Thailand. Comrade Chea Sim also spoke about the all-round development of the Cambodian Revolution in the past 10 years, which is a significant factor enhancing the PRK's prestige even more highly in the international arena.

In his reply, Mr Piyanat Watcharaphon expressed profound thanks to the party, government, and people of Cambodia for enabling him to carry out his visit successfully. He also highly valued the rebirth of the Cambodian people and promised to publicize facts about Cambodia in Thailand and to be ready to welcome any Cambodian delegations' visits to Thailand with an aim to seek common interests and build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Head of Overseas Khmer Group Calls on Chea Sim

BK2901011489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] At 0800 on the morning of 28 January at the office of the National Assembly, Mr In Tam, president of the "Khmer Amatak" Association, called on Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council.

On that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim warmly welcomed Mr In Tam who had come to attend the Fourth KUFNCD National Congress. Comrade Chea Sim highly valued the spirit of patriotism and love for the people of Mr In Tam and all members of the "Khmer Amatak" Association who have contributed to building

and making the Cambodian motherland prosperous. He also noted the all-round progress of the Cambodian revolution, particularly the genuine growth of the Kampuchean Armed Forces which had brought about seven withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteer army.

Comrade Chea Sim also spoke about the sincere goodwill of the PRK party and state in rallying the overseas Cambodian compatriots with an aim to jointly defend and build the country.

In his reply, Mr In Tam expressed best wishes to Comrade Chea Sim who has been reelected chairman of the KUFNCD National Council.

Mr In Tam highly valued the all-round revolutionary achievements scored by the Cambodian people during the past 10 years after toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime. He also promised that upon returning to the United States [as heard], he will report on the real situation in Cambodia and call on the overseas Cambodian compatriots to join in building the Cambodian motherland, making it rapidly prosperous.

Laos' Phoumi Vongvichit, LFNC Delegation Leave

BK3001055589 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0415 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Jan (SPK)—The delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] led by its chairman Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and acting president of the Council of State, left Phnom Penh yesterday.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. It also visited various economic and cultural establishments.

Sihanouk Sends Telegram to Ranariddh

BK3001072089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said in Beijing that he can negotiate the issue of international peacekeeping forces' presence in Cambodia but still insists that the Heng Samrin regime, propped up by Vietnam, be dissolved.

In his telegram to Prince Norodom Ranariddh, his personal representative in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the ANS [National Sihanoukist Army], Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said of his five-point peace proposal that except for the point on sending international peacekeeping forces to Cambodia, the remaining four points, including the demand for the PRK's dissolution, cannot be negotiated. He said further that he would accept the International Control Commission, which has sufficient force and effectiveness to

ensure peace and security in Cambodia, as a replacement for international peacekeeping forces only as a last resort, if it cannot be avoided.

In the telegram he said dissolution of the PRK and DK are absolutely necessary before free elections in Cambodia after Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. He asked Prince Norodom Ranariddh to attend the coming second informal meeting in Jakarta.

On the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, he said Vietnam is [words indistinct] to deceive world opinion on its troop pullout in September. He said the announcement on troop pullouts will enable Vietnam to receive assistance, which Vietnam badly needs [words indistinct].

On Monday evening, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will hold talks with His Excellency Son Sann, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and Khieu Samphan on various issues.

Sihanouk Appeals to UN To Hold Cambodia Conference
BK2901070989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] In a statement given to reporters yesterday, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said he has appealed to the United Nations and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to hold an international conference on the Cambodian problem. He added that the Cambodian resistance forces must perpetuate their military offensives against the occupation of Cambodia by the Communist Vietnamese and that this is a task that the Cambodian people must carry out to regain peace and independence for the country.

Moreover, diplomats said the talks between Vietnam and China in Beijing last week reached an agreement on introducing an international mechanism to oversee the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, but failed to agree on the formation of a new government and how general elections would be held.

Son Sann Remarks on Not Meeting With Hun Sen
BK3001060689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] On 25 January, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann said he will not meet with Vietnam's puppet named Hun Sen in Bangkok. He specified that peace can be achieved only when the Cambodian problem is solved in accordance with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point proposal.

Indonesia

Mokhtar, Alatas Discuss Sihanouk, JIM 2
BK2701123589 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1051 GMT 27 Jan 89

[By Sukardi Abdul Ghany]

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 27 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Former Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Friday appealed to Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to seriously reconsider his decision to boycott the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) peace talks on the Kampuchean problem scheduled here next month.

Prince Sihanouk's absence would be a great loss to the Kampuchean resistance groups efforts towards finding a solution to the prolonged conflict, Mokhtar, the prime mover in initiating the JIM, said.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, he said he could understand Prince Sihanouk's frustration over the visit to Bangkok and the Thai Government's acceptance of Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh regime, earlier this week.

Observers felt Hun Sen's visit was part of his diplomacy ploy to win world recognition of his regime prior to the upcoming JIM, and this was against Prince Sihanouk's principle, he said.

The second JIM is scheduled to be held here on Feb 19-21, about eight months after the first meeting in Bogor near here.

Mokhtar said: "Sihanouk is a sensitive person. I can understand his feeling over the long-standing problem in his country."

He declined to comment further on Prince Sihanouk's move, saying he was optimistic the upcoming JIM would be successful due to increasing international efforts, including involving the superpowers, to help find a lasting solution to the problem.

He urged all the interested parties—the four warring factions in Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the ASEAN member countries—to attend the coming meeting as part of the continuous efforts to maintain peace and stability in the region.

He also suggested that Vietnam initiate a peace effort with Prince Sihanouk to "make him feel proud, wanted and recognized".

Alatas Reports on Preparations for Jakarta Meeting

Confirms Son Sann's Intentions

**BK2801075089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 28 Jan 89**

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the Son Sann faction has sent a cable to Jakarta stating that the faction will attend the Jakarta informal meeting or JIM next month.

After meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha Palace, Jakarta, this morning Minister Ali Alatas told newsmen that the Prince Sihanouk faction will be represented by his son, Prince Ranariddh. Concerning Prince Sihanouk, he said the Kampuchean leader had sent a cable to President Suharto in which he apologized to the president for being unable to visit Jakarta during the JIM 2 talks.

In this connection, Minister Ali Alatas clarified that the invitation extended to Prince Sihanouk to come to Jakarta was not for the purpose of participating in the JIM 2 talks, but as a guest of President Suharto. Concerning Prince Sihanouk's absence, the minister said that in Prince Sihanouk's cable he stated that the Vietnamese-backed Hun Sen regime's rejection of his proposal proves that his presence in Jakarta would not be beneficial.

According to Minister Ali Alatas, the Indonesian Government respects Prince Sihanouk's decision, though the invitation to Prince Sihanouk to visit Jakarta still stands. He stressed that Indonesia, through the JIM 2 talks, will continue to make greater efforts to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Minister Ali Alatas also stated that the objective of the JIM is to close up the ranks among the warring factions in Kampuchea in the Kampuchean people's interest.

Minister Ali Alatas also reported to President Suharto this morning concerning the itinerary of Indian External Affairs State Minister Natwar Singh's visit to Indonesia beginning tomorrow, to discuss the Kampuchean problem. He also reported to the president concerning his discussion with PLO Ambassador Terzi, who is representing Palestine, concerning technical matters in an effort to establish diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Palestine. In this connection, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas stated that the PLO's Political Department chief, Faruq Qaddumi, will visit Indonesia next month.

Says Talks To Go on Without Sihanouk

**BK2801103489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT
28 Jan 89**

[By Endy Bayuni]

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 28 (AFP)—Regional talks on Cambodia will go ahead here next month even though resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has cancelled a visit to Indonesia for the meeting, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Saturday [28 January].

Prince Sihanouk had informed Indonesia of his decision not to be here during the second Jakarta informal meeting, Mr. Alatas told journalists in the first official confirmation of the visit's cancellation.

"Prince Sihanouk apologized to President Suharto saying he felt he could not fulfill an invitation to be in Jakarta" during the meeting, Mr. Alatas said.

The prince announced the cancellation in Beijing Thursday, citing Phnom Penh's rejection of his latest peace proposal and saying he no longer saw any advantage in coming to Jakarta.

(In Beijing, Prince Sihanouk said Saturday he could not be responsible for blocking the peace process because of his decision to abstain from the talks.

(He also accused Vietnam of lying and deceiving international opinion with its promise to withdraw its troops from Cambodia by September, saying Hanoi and Phnom Penh had reached an understanding to block a peace accord.)

Mr. Alatas said preparations for the talks here would continue and all Cambodian factions, including Prince Sihanouk's, were expected to attend the meeting scheduled for February 19-21 at the state-owned Hotel Indonesia.

"We are now reconfirming with all parties involved, including Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and the other Cambodian factions," he said, referring to Prince Sihanouk's son who led their delegation at a first meeting here in July.

That meeting brought together the four warring Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos and the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations for the first time since Vietnamese troops ousted the Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh in 1979.

The Khmer Rouge are grouped with followers of Prince Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann in a U.N.-recognised coalition fighting to free Cambodia of Vietnamese troops.

Mr. Alatas said Mr. Son Sann has confirmed his participation at the second round of talks.

Asked about the possibility that Prince Sihanouk may change his mind, Mr. Alatas said: "The invitation still stands. We are open to new developments."

"We'd be happy if Prince Sihanouk could come," he said, pointing out that the prince had also sat on the sidelines of the first meeting, having come to Jakarta as Mr. Suharto's personal guest.

"We feel that (the meeting) is necessary to move one further step forward towards a just settlement of the Cambodian issue. It mainly serves the interests of the Cambodian people," he added.

Mr. Alatas also said Indian Minister of State for External Affairs K. Natwar Singh would arrive here Sunday carrying a special message from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for Mr. Suharto.

The message would concern talks in New Delhi earlier this week between Mr. Gandhi and Vietnamese Communist Party chief Nguyen Van Linh on the Cambodian issue, he said, adding that Mr. Natwar Singh would see Mr. Suharto on Monday.

India, the only country outside the socialist bloc to recognise the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh, has been working behind the scenes to try to bring about a Cambodian settlement.

India felt it necessary to contact Indonesia on the Cambodian issue given Jakarta's position as the initiator of the regional talks, said Mr. Alatas, who was also due to meet the Indian minister.

An announcement in New Delhi Friday said Mr. Natwar Singh would be visiting Jakarta, Singapore and Bangkok starting Sunday for talks on Cambodia.

Asked to comment on this week's visit to Bangkok by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, Mr. Alatas said: "Any bilateral discussion on the Cambodian conflict would hopefully speed up the peace process."

Mr. Hun Sen was in Bangkok as head of a Cambodian faction and not as prime minister, he said, adding: "This does not constitute a de facto recognition of the Phnom Penh government." The visit drew criticism from Prince Sihanouk.

(In Bangkok, Thai Government sources said Saturday that Thailand and Phnom Penh would set up "parallel" committees to promote political and trade relations under an agreement reached by Mr. Hun Sen and Thai leaders.

(A senior Thai official briefed Cambodian resistance representatives, including Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, in Bangkok Friday on Mr. Hun Sen's talks, Cambodian sources said Saturday.)

Discusses Indian Minister, PLO Envoy
BK2901081689 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0659 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto fully understands the recent decision of Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to cancel his

planned visit to Jakarta at the time the second Jakarta informal meeting on Kampuchea (JIM-II) will be taking place from February 19 to 21, 1989.

"We have received a telegram from Prince Sihanouk who apologizes to President Suharto for being unable to fulfill the invitation extended by the Indonesian President to come to Jakarta at the time the JIM-II is to take place next month," Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told newsmen here Saturday [28 January].

Alatas further said after meeting the head of government at Bina Gara here the Kampuchean leader felt that his presence in Jakarta is useless as Prime Minister Hun Sen from the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime has rejected his five-point proposals.

It should be noted, he went on, that Prince Sihanouk is not invited to attend the JIM-II, but he was invited as the personal guest [of Suharto], similar with the previous one during the JIM-I in July last year.

Answering a question, Minister Alatas said that President Suharto's invitation to Sihanouk is still valid.

Indonesia considers the JIM-II very important and prefers to hold the meeting as scheduled from February 19 to 21. The meeting will be preceded by a senior officials' meeting from February 16 here.

The Sihanouk faction, Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], is scheduled to be led by Prince Ranariddh. "Our assumption is that Prince Ranariddh will come to represent the FUNCINPEC faction," the minister added.

In this connection, he went on, the Indonesian Government has made contacts and reconfirmation with the Funcinpec representatives in Bangkok as well as other Kampuchean factions.

The minister also disclosed that his side has received a telegram from Son Sann informing that he would attend the JIM-II and a list of the names of Son Sann faction's delegates. "We are still waiting a formal respond from the Khmer Rouge," he added.

The minister further expressed confidence that a new development could be achieved under the framework of JIM for seeking a just and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue.

During his meeting with President Suharto, Minister Alatas also reported the planned arrival of Indian State Minister for External Affairs K. Natwar Singh in Jakarta on Sunday (January 29).

According to Alatas, the Indian minister brings a special message from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for President Suharto informing the results of the recent meeting

between the Indian leader and Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, in new Delhi concerning the Kampuchean issue.

Minister Alatas also reported the arrival here of Zehdi Labib Terzi [name as received], Palestinian ambassador to the United Nations, to discuss technical preparations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the state of Palestine.

The discussion will be followed by the arrival here next month of Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to finalize the preparations.

He also reported to the head of state the case of Hussein Jusuf, former Indonesian envoy to Tanzania, who was accused of attempting to smuggle 184 ivory tusks out of Tanzania.

He said that the case is still being processed by senior officials of the Foreign Office, while Hussein Jusuf is still under intensive investigation by the inspectorate general of the Foreign Office.

He hinted that the Foreign Office would take a stern measure against him if he is found guilty of violating the existing regulations.

Says Ranariddh To Attend Talks

BK3001105689 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1024 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 30 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, in his capacity as chairman of the organizing committee for the second Jakarta informal meeting on Kampuchea (JIM-II), disclosed here Monday that Prince Ranariddh would come to Jakarta to lead the Funcinpec faction to the meeting due to take place from 19 to 21 February.

"So we would be continuously making preparations for the meeting and the JIM-II would be taking place as scheduled," he told newsmen.

With the confirmation from Prince Ranariddh of his presence in the next JIM-II, there remain only the Khmer Rouge faction led by Khieu Samphan which has so far not given its official reply on the invitation extended by the chairman of the organizing committee of the JIM.

The JIM-II is scheduled to be held at Hotel Indonesia and to be preceded with a meeting of the JIM working group from February 16 which will be participated in by all senior officials from the involved factions and interested parties in the Kampuchean issue.

If the Khmer Rouge has not given its confirmation to attend the JIM working group and the JIM-II, the other participants who will attend both the meetings are representatives from the six Asean member countries, Laos, Vietnam, the Funcinpec faction (Sihanoukists), the Khmer People's National Liberal Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann and the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime under Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Concerning another initiative launched by countries outside the Southeast Asian region to solve the Kampuchean issue, Ali Alatas said such an initiative needs to be welcomed as far as they have a positive impact on the current momentum towards the solution to that issue.

Of course, he said, the JIM-II is an effort and the main approach launched by countries in this region. However, he went on, "I don't see it (the JIM) as a competition in the initiative by countries outside the region."

He said that Thailand's initiative to invite Hun Sen to Bangkok gave an indication that Thailand wanted to be more active in the process for the solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

In this connection, Indonesia observed it in general view by warmly welcoming any dialogue towards a just and fair solution to the Kampuchean issue, Alatas said after accompanying visiting Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Natwar Singh to pay a call on President Suharto at Bina Graha Presidential Office.

When asked to comment on Prince Sihanouk's proposal that the United Nations should hold an international conference on the Kampuchean issue, the foreign minister reaffirmed that such a conference is actually important to completely settle the Kampuchean issue.

Indonesia, as well as other ASEAN member countries, have never thought that the Kampuchean issue should only be settled under the framework of the JIM.

However, he went on, as far as the international conference has not been materialized, the current JIM process is a good forum for all involved and interested parties to discuss the dealings with various problems, including a plan for holding the UN-sponsored international conference, relating to efforts to seek a solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

"We have never been against such an international conference, on the contrary, Indonesia is of the view that we should host the international conference," he insisted.

Therefore, he said, an initiative to hold such a conference would be discussed in the JIM.

Vietnam, is far one of the JIM participants which is against the UN-sponsored conference on Kampuchea because the US only recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), and not the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime under Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Paris meanwhile has offered to host the UN-sponsored conference.

Paper Hails ASEAN, JIM Preparations
BK2801052189 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
24 Jan 89 p 5

[Editorial: "The JIM 2 To Finalize the Consensus"]

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers have succeeded in reaching a consensus on the latest development of the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. This covers, among other things, the convening of the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] as scheduled in the third week of February.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also issued a statement. If the JIM 2 succeeds, non-ASEAN countries related to and interested in Cambodia will be included in the JIM process prior to the convening of an international conference. Some say that the countries outside ASEAN likely to be invited are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and India.

On the other hand, we also see France's role in the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Thus, it is no exaggeration to say that this country should be invited. France has thus far succeeded in hosting meetings between the four warring Cambodian factions.

Over the past 6 months, a climate of mutual trust has developed among the interested countries without our realizing it. Even, two superpowers seem to be very active in creating this climate of mutual respect and mutual trust.

China, which has been known as the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge regime, has now shown a more realistic attitude. Thus, the present good atmosphere should not be tarnished by statements which are not in line with the consensus.

Vietnam itself has reaffirmed its decision to withdraw its military forces from Cambodia by next September at the latest. The withdrawal will be completed in the first quarter of this year at the earliest.

Thus, the JIM 2 will in principle be just a forum for the warring factions to reach a consensus on how to build Cambodia in the future.

Of course, if there are demands for Vietnamese troops to leave Cambodia, other groups involved must stop interference, as well. This was indicated by China itself to a Vietnamese official during his visit to Beijing.

With such a climate, it would be improper for a certain party to violate the ten principles of Bandung. Most importantly, every country which has contributed to the creation of the good climate must be able to exercise self-restraint. Indonesia has allowed itself to be the venue [of the JIM process—FBIS].

Don't issue statements which will in fact torpedo the present good climate! All parties should "extricate themselves from their direct involvement" after agreeing to a comprehensive plan on how Cambodia will be established and built.

We feel that some countries involved in the process of settling the Cambodian conflict intend to impose their will to the effect that a faction will become the leader in the future. Such a thing should be avoided because this is tantamount to deep interference in the internal affairs of a country.

Those involved and interested in the existence and future of Cambodia should adopt a "support-from-backstage" attitude and should not be deeply involved because this will in principle violate the ten principles of Bandung and the rights and sovereignty of the people of that country. Aren't all countries in the world also striving for world peace by recognizing and respecting each other's national sovereignty and independence?

The attitude leading to deep interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, if continued, will definitely not create a truly independent and sovereign Cambodia, and this means that we will indirectly encourage the Cambodian people to be colonized by another party.

And we are confident that Indonesia's readiness to host the JIM 2 is not intended at all to interfere in the sovereignty of the Cambodian people and state themselves. It is the right and obligation of the Cambodian people themselves to build their country in future.

Laos

Hun Sen Makes Stopover in Vientiane
BK2701123889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, left Bangkok on board a special plane of the Thai Air Force and stopped over in Vientiane at 1600 today on his way home after ending a 3-day visit to Thailand, during which he met with General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and delegation were warmly welcomed upon their arrival by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administration; and Major General Choummali Sai-Gnason, first deputy minister of national defense; along with many ministers and deputy ministers. Members of the diplomatic corps from fraternal and friendly countries to Laos were also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

Upon the delegation's arrival, at the VIP room of Wattai Airport, Hun Sen expressed thanks to the staff of advisers to the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand for accompanying the delegation to Vientiane. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen also conveyed profound thanks to Thai Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan for according a warm welcome and providing all conveniences for him and his delegation during their visit to Thailand.

Hun Sen reiterated his readiness to meet with Gen Chatchai Chunhawan again to contribute to seeking means to settle the Cambodian problem at an early date on the basis of genuine righteousness and justice.

Meets With Kayson Phomvihan

*BK2801130189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 28 Jan 89*

[Text] This morning, Kayson Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, met with Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK after the latter returned from a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand.

Attending the meeting were, on the Lao side, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy foreign minister; and, on the Cambodian side, General Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and national defense minister; Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dit Munti, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Sok An, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Cham Prasit, deputy minister attached to the Office of the Council of Ministers; and Long Kem, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

At the meeting that proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and brotherly friendship, Hun Sen informed Kayson Phomvihan about the results of his recent visit to Thailand. Kayson Phomvihan praised the brilliant success of Comrade Hun Sen's visit to Thailand which once again vividly proved that with the past 10 years of growth, the PRK's prestige in the international arena has been enhanced every passing day. He noted that the result of the visit to Thailand of Hun Sen and his

delegation is conducive to regional consultations aimed at searching for a correct and fair political solution to the Cambodian problem and contributed to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

This afternoon Hun Sen and his delegation left for home. Seeing off Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and his delegation at the airport were Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff and chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality; many other important persons, and diplomats from fraternal and friendly countries.

Phoumi Vongvichit Returns From Phnom Penh *BK3001031589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] A delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee led by Phoumi Vongvichit, chairman of the front Central Committee, returned to Vientiane from Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon after attending the Fourth KUFNCD [Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense] Congress there 25-27 January.

During the stay in the PRK, Phoumi Vongvichit met with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and visited a number of Cambodian production establishments and places for exhibition of the Pol Pot clique's crimes.

Phoumi Vongvichit and delegation were welcomed at Wattai Airport upon their return by Sali Vongkhamso, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance; along with ministers, deputy ministers, and many members of the front Standing Committee. Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos, was also on hand.

French Agricultural Delegation Holds Talks *BK2701142189 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 27 Jan 89*

[Text] Vientiane, January 27 (OANA-KPL) —A meeting between the representatives of the Lao Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations and the representatives of the French Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry took place here yesterday evening. The Lao side was led by its minister, Phao Bounnaphon, and the French delegation by its minister, Henri Nallet.

The meeting was focused on the assistance and cooperation granted to Laos in agriculture and forestry by the French Government.

Phao Bounnaphon on this occasion informed the French delegation on the policy for the development and expansion of agriculture in Laos, in particular the agricultural production in the previous years and the orientation and plans for the agricultural expansion from now to the year 2000. He expressed thanks to the French Government for its assistance rendered to Laos in the past.

In addition, the Lao minister put forward proposals on some projects of cooperation in the fields of agriculture and forestry between the two countries. Among the projects forwarded were the projects for the stimulation of coffee production, the project of college of agriculture-forestry, the project of the production of animal feed to stimulate livestock, the research and cultivation of fibrous and oleaginous crops, the exploitation and processing of benzene in northern Laos, air transport, and the interpretation of satellite photos for agricultural production.

Concerning these proposals, Henri Nallet said they need to be consulted by his government. However, he could immediately give the green light to the coffee production project. In this connection, French experts will start work on the feasibility study of the proposed college of agriculture-forestry. The project of animal feed production will be rendered assistance. French experts will be provided according to Laos' requirements.

The French minister also proposed to send French experts for the research of medical plants and trees. A Lao top delegation of agriculture is invited to visit France.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

The French delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry arrived here yesterday afternoon on a three-day working visit to Laos.

Meets Kayson Phomvihane

BK2801112489 Vientiane KPL in English
0905 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Vientiane, January 28 (OANA-KPL)—Kayson Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday Henri Nallet, French minister of agriculture and forestry.

During the friendly talk, Kayson Phomvihane pointed out the importance of the present visit to Laos of the French delegation and thanked the French Government and people for their assistance to the cause of national construction of the Lao people. Kayson Phomvihane hoped that the bilateral cooperation and assistance between the two countries will be further developed, namely in the field of agriculture and forestry.

Henri Nallet, on the other hand, informed the chairman about the success of his delegation's visit to Laos saying that it was a contribution to further strengthening of the relations of friendship between the two countries.

Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of economy, planning and finance, and Saman Vi-gnaket, minister of education, culture and sports, on the same day, also met Henri Nallet and his delegation.

The delegation is expected to leave here today ending its three-day visit to the Lao PDR.

Philippines

Manglapus on Bases Talks, Development

HK3001111789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Jan 89 p 18

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus on 17 January at his residence in Makati by editor Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] [Sicam] Is development diplomacy a new concept?

[Manglapus] As a matter of fact you may say, any country can say our foreign policies are always geared to the benefit of the country. But I don't think that the components have been put together the way we put it.

[Sicam] Doesn't this make your department overlap with the work of others?

[Manglapus] No, everything we're doing is in collaboration with other departments. But there are certain things that we are qualified to do in relation with the work of other departments, that other departments are not in as good a position as we are to do. For instance, science and technology. We take missions all over the world and the idea of setting up a science and technology system becomes easy in those places. It's obviously something that we are in a better position to do for less money. The Department of Science and Technology, if it wanted to do the same thing, would have to go through us anyway unless they want to spend millions of dollars in setting up their own mechanism outside. The same thing is true with Department of Trade and Industry [DTI]. It is in charge of trade and industry but they also have to depend on us. The DTI attaches are attached to our embassies and that's true for labor too. Labor has to coordinate with the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs]. Practical reasons dictate that we do not multiply our offices abroad. We have to consolidate and it's always the foreign affairs office that houses these things.

[Sicam] So this is really not anything new. You just streamlined it.

[Manglapus] It's not just streamlining it. It's more of emphasis and actual activism by the department. There is something that ought to be recognized. In a lot of other countries, perhaps in most, the ministries of foreign affairs are the lead agencies in many things which we are not here. If you go to Japan, Italy, both of which countries deal with us extensively in foreign aid, you'll find that they feel somewhat off balance when they deal with a country like us where they cannot do things simply by going to the Department of Foreign Affairs. In Japan everything goes through the foreign office. You cannot deal with the Japanese on anything, whether it's aid or cultural matters if you don't go through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The same thing in Italy.

[Sicam] But isn't it lucky that when you came in there was EO [Executive Order] 239 which allowed you to reorganize the department? Or did you have to redirect or manipulate the EO to suit your needs?

[Manglapus] It was convenient. The EO remains unamended. First of all the EO does say that the whole thrust of the department is to synchronize itself with development policies. Second, there is a provision creating six assistant secretaries with nothing mentioned specifying the function of the six. Just assistant to the secretary. And it does not limit the choice of assistant secretaries to career persons. In addition there's this one more non-career position available to non-career persons, that is the legal officer.

You know there are functions of specialists who do not necessarily grow out of the service. The service is not expected to produce these specialists unless it is a large service where you can afford to start sending people when they are still young, to Harvard and all these places to begin this process of training and building them up to become economists. It's very expensive, it's a long process and it's not the same as being able to take from the retired private sector, or not-necessarily-retired but on-leave private sector, people who have had the experience, the exposure that these people have.

[Sicam] The way you described it, it doesn't look as if the EO anticipated development diplomacy. It's just like, you know they gave you a blank check to fashion it the way...

[Manglapus] Well, the term development diplomacy is not in the EO. However, the language is very clear. It says very clearly that the DFA is to be integrated as it were in the national development, in the implementation of national development policies. That has not been emphasized before. What has been emphasized before was that the DFA deals with foreign relations, diplomatic activities and so forth.

[Sicam] One of the things that people say about you is that you tend to raise expectations with what you say. Like with this bases agreement during the negotiations here;

your stance was very combative and the people really expected a lot more of the MBA [Military Bases Agreement] than what came out because of your stance.

[Manglapus] I am glad that you mentioned that. We got what we asked for. One thing that we had to keep explaining was that we got what we wanted. We asked for \$500 million in cash, we got \$481 million. So that's only a difference of \$19 million. We asked for additional items for compensation such as additional procurement of Philippine goods by U.S. bases, a very big one which was debt reduction.

The problem was when we were in Washington, when we were about to sign, we prepared a list of the compensation package which amounted to \$1.2 billion at least. Depending on how you calibrate the debt reduction program, it could go up to \$1.6 billion. We were going to give it to the press. I made the mistake of being courteous, telling the State Department that we're going to distribute it to the press. They begged us not to.

Of course, they said why not just do that when you are in Manila? And looking back, the obvious reason for their request was that in an election year, we were only about one month away from the U.S. election, they didn't want to have to admit to the American people that they were giving \$1.2 billion. As a matter of fact, \$481 million already raised certain snide remarks like the one of Sen. Bob Dole who came here and didn't apologize but at least befriended us. He said where is all that money going to come from? And so that was the reason why the initial reaction here was I sold out but now the people understand. I am afraid that this is something that I will keep on repeating and repeating because there are still a few people who follow the original reaction that we did not get what we wanted. We got what we wanted. We did not ask for \$1.2 billion in cash. We never did in cash terms. The only thing that we didn't get was \$19 million. But all the rest that we asked for, we got.

[Sicam] Now listening to your speech and rereading it, I felt that you were again raising expectations on foreign policy with what you said. Was it wishful thinking when you talked about Russia and the U.S., that the bases could possibly become obsolete after a while?

[Manglapus] It's not wishful thinking. It is a precautionary statement. What I am trying to say is that even our own Department of Defense is alerted to the possibility that all of a sudden these bases, both the American and the Soviet, may indeed become obsolete. One of the reasons being technological or technical. It may just be that technological developments might render these bases useless to the U.S. or to the Soviets because everything might be done by push button. And Ramos himself even mentioned the period of five to 10 years. You have to be ready. And it will be irresponsible for us to keep on imagining.

In fact, what I am saying is the opposite of wishful thinking. What would be wishful thinking on our part is to continue believing that these bases are indispensable to the superpowers. Then we might be led to policies that are not well-placed. So that is what I meant when I said that.

The corollary of that is the ideological convergence. Well, that is something that everybody already admits. I didn't even bother to mention this morning but already in Hungary there is a very strong move to introduce a multi-party system. What is that but democracy? This is really part of our own philosophy that pluralist democracy is the only system that satisfies human wants.

And everybody sees that the Right is moving towards the Left. By the Right we mean the people who think that private initiative is enough—the old laissez-faire. Then there is Marxism which goes to the other extreme and says we must destroy this system, the capitalist democratic system, replace it with something else. But the trouble is that on the other side, the models for these people are also going. When you go to these places like China, Vietnam, Eastern Europe, nobody really believes anymore that they are going to be able overtake the capitalist countries, the democratic countries by employing classic Marxism. (Soviet Foreign Minister) Shevard-naze spent a lot of hours here telling us they don't believe it anymore. Gorbachev is telling us in so many speeches they don't believe it anymore.

[Sicam] In China, the debate on the matter is open and public.

[Manglapus] So that should give us all the incentives to work towards that convergence. Policy should be guided therefore. We are breaking out of our isolation. We're going out to meet everybody and I think this is one way we can contribute to that convergence by demonstrating even in our country...the example of our country must be dramatized continuously because we have tried the extreme Right under Marcos. We saw how much it has been abused. The extreme Left is being rejected by our people and we are persisting on our track of socialist democracy which is what everybody is really yearning to converge in. There are no more models. Denis Murphy wrote, Marx promised too much, (MANILA CHRONICLE, Jan. 17, 1989), that is the feeling all over the world now. That should encourage us and should tell us that our chosen path is the correct one. This has not been stressed sufficiently.

[Sicam] I think there is no question about that among Filipinos. The question among Filipinos is, first, the statements that you made about our policy being free and the way we deal with America has to do with our national interest. It's very hard to convince the Filipino about this...

[Manglapus] You have to think of that together with the other statements that I made that freedom means also freedom to associate, to be aligned. That's why I also stressed although I did not mention the countries that in the Non-aligned Movement (which, at first blush, by the very implication of the title, you would imagine is an association of countries who don't belong to anything) there are countries that are militarized and aligned with the Soviet Union. Look at Cuba. India, I don't think you can say that they are militarized. They buy a lot of armaments but they don't have any formal military agreement with the USSR.

[Sicam] So you don't really feel the heat. The President doesn't feel pressures from Washington...

[Manglapus] I think that tends to be exaggerated. I have no doubt at all that Washington or any country for that matter with whom we have relations would prefer to have someone less insistent in certain positions like I am. But nobody is certain that if I am out of here that the one who succeeds me will not be worse as far as the interest of other countries are concerned.

I don't take that seriously. In a sense of course it's flattering that any country should want me out because I am too adamant in my stand for national interest. But I think it's a little exaggerated.

[Sicam] Don't you think that Marcos as scapegoat is overused?

[Manglapus] No. I'm not using him as a scapegoat. I am using him as an expression of the truth of what happened to us. I don't think we can explain completely this falling back of our economy without referring to the Marcos years. That would be unrealistic. We cannot just wish those years away and when we analyze what happened to this country we have to mention the Marcos years.

To the other countries which are already powerful economically, what Marcos did may not be understandable. Our blaming him may not be sufficient to them. But amounts which to other countries are small that Marcos stole, are for us, vital.

When you speak of \$5-\$10 billion in the Philippine economy you are speaking of the difference between poverty and progress.

[Sicam] But for how long can we keep using Marcos? When will it stop being an excuse?

[Manglapus] For as long as we have not recovered the position that we had. If we stop accepting that we were number two and we're now the end and we stop explaining why, what happened, then we are going to begin to accept that we are not as good as the other countries. That would be fatal for us. You cannot imagine the number of people who accept that, who say talagang

itong mga Instik magagaling yan eh [These Chinese are really good] and the Japanese, the Korean race are one in.... There's nothing you can do, they are really good. That's what you hear.

But there was a time when we were ahead of all of them. So the moment that we accept that, we doom ourselves. I think it will be a crime for any public official to stop referring to what happened to us because the moment we do that what we are really saying to ourselves is we can't do it. All of that sloganeering of Joe Concepcion to which I adhere would be gone. People will say hindi masari talaga [this cannot be] Mr. Concepcion. Mga Instik talagang ibang tao yan. Then what's the use of saying yes, the Filipino can? So that's extremely important and we cannot avoid it.

House Speaker Favors Debt-for-Bases Deal
HK3001060589 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 30 Jan 89 pp 1, 5

[Text] House Speaker Ramon Mitra last weekend said he is in favor of extending the Americans' use of the bases for 10-15 years provided the U.S. will shoulder about \$10 billion of the Philippines' \$29 billion foreign debt.

Observing that government should go beyond saying it will pay (its debt) when it can, he asserted: "There are more imaginative approaches. We will probably have to relax our policies."

Mr Mitra had earlier maintained that the House will not enact any law reducing the debt burden for at least six months "to give the executive room to maneuver" and not endanger ongoing talks for new money between the country and the international Monetary Fund.

He had also asserted that the continued presence of the bases was an affront to the nation's sovereignty.

"Some solutions must be found. Let us talk about the possibility of talking to the Americans, saying, we are willing to guarantee part of our debt, we are willing to listen, willing to have you use our bases for a period of time," he said.

On the other hand, the Speaker quickly pointed out that he is not necessarily advocating this approach. "I am saying that we should not close our eyes to this. This is an area which can be expanded."

Philippine Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez earlier said a consortium of American and Japanese banks has proposed to pay part of the country's debt obligations in exchange for allowing military bases to stay beyond 1991, when the present agreement expires.

One-China Policy

Mr Mitra also said there are "creative approaches" to the one-China policy that will pave the way for the availment of some of Taiwan's \$74 billion surplus. "It is there sitting—not earning anything. How can we tap this?"

He noted that Taipei will trade only in the magnitude of \$10 billion if it were on a government-to-government basis. "But we have this inflexible one-China policy," he complained.

And yet he said he was against changing the policy. Citing Beijing's willingness to extend trade assistance to the Aquino government, he said trading with Taipei is one area of assistance "where we can secure agreement with Beijing." Perhaps, he said, Taipei can pick up \$10 billion of Philippine bonds which will significantly reduce the debt burden. He did not give specifics on how to go about it.

There is a growing sentiment in the lower house to "go around" the one-China policy and seek closer trade ties with Taiwan, even on a government-to-government basis, and yet without officially repudiating the policy.

Secessionists Claim Ramos Ready To Stage Coup
BK2801121089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Excerpt] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Jan 28 (AFP)—A Christian secessionist group is joining forces with the Muslim secessionist Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in establishing a provisional government in Mindanao, spokesmen of both groups said here Saturday.

Delegates of the MNLF and the Mindanao Independence Movement [MIM] met in this southern city to discuss the establishment of such a government after the annual meeting of the 46-nation Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] in Riyadh March 13-16.

At the meeting, MIM Chairman Reuben Canoy, a defeated Philippine presidential candidate, charged that troops identified with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos would launch a coup in the capital in a few days.

Mr. Canoy said "a very reliable source from Manila" had told him of the impending coup attempt by pro-Ramos forces which he said was backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and military.

He added that the plotters were against Mindanao secession but that their "coup would be providential" to the secessionists' plans.

MNLF Spokesman Ibrahim Uy said the MNLF would establish the provisional government under the auspices of the OIC after its March meeting, where it was certain the MNLF would be granted full membership status.

The MNLF, which enjoys observer status in the OIC, is seeking international status similar to that of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The OIC has rejected the MNLF's applications for full membership since 1987.

Mr Uy, however, said the OIC had "pre-qualified" the MNLF for full membership at a recent OIC foreign ministerial conference.

The MNLF-MIM meeting in a luxury hotel here aimed at working out details of MIM involvement in the provisional government. [passage omitted]

Soviets Seek Joint Trade, Economic Committee
HK3001112189 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 30 Jan 89 p 13

[Text] The Soviet Union is seeking the establishment of a joint Soviet-Philippine committee to oversee development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet desire to set up the committee was expressed by Pavel V. Boulavskiy, new Soviet trade representative in Manila, in an interview with the *INQUIRER* last week.

The Soviet official expressed the need for the establishment of a "legal foundation" to pursue projects with the Philippines.

Boulavskiy said that the existing trade agreement signed by Moscow and Manila in 1976 is not enough to support the Philippines' aim of generating a trade volume of \$200 million annually.

During the visit of senior Soviet officials to Manila a few weeks ago, Soviet and local officials agreed to draw up an economic and technical cooperation agreement.

The Department of Trade and Industry and the Philippine International Trading Corp. are preparing a draft agreement which will be presented to the Kremlin when Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion visits Moscow in March.

At present, total Soviet-Philippine trade averages only about \$40 million annually.

The Soviet trade official also reiterated Moscow's willingness to extend financing to the Philippines as contained in the joint communique signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during the latter's visit to Manila last December.

The agreement will also contain the principles that will guide the establishment of 11 joint venture projects.

The projects include a proposed 440 megawatt coal-fired thermal plant in Isabela, a cement plant and the San Roque hydroelectric plant.

Aquino Hopes Sihanouk Will Attend Jakarta Talks
HK2801092789 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE* in English 29 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday Manila hoped Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk could be persuaded to attend Kampuchean peace talks in Jakarta next month.

Sihanouk said in Beijing on Thursday he would not attend the Jakarta meeting because his own formula for a Kampuchean settlement had been snubbed.

But Mrs Aquino told visiting Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan she hoped a way could be found to allow Sihanouk to be present in Jakarta during a 40-minute meeting at Malacanang Palace.

At same meeting, Mrs Aquino and Chatchai discussed ways to deepen economic ties between the Philippines and Thailand.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said that during the first round of Jakarta peace talks last year Sihanouk did not attend the negotiations, but was present in the Indonesian capital as a guest of President Suharto and met with the Kampuchean delegations.

"She expressed the hope that somehow the prince could be prevailed upon to perhaps agree to an arrangement as was done the last time," Manglapus told reporters.

Mrs Aquino discussed latest peace moves in Kampuchea with the Thai prime minister, who briefed her on his meeting on Thursday with Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk criticized the Thai decision to hold talks with Hun Sen, saying it had weakened the United Nations-recognized Kampuchean resistance and reinforced the position of Phnom Penh.

Manglapus said Chatchai did not respond directly to Mrs Aquino's comment supporting the participation of Sihanouk in the next Jakarta talks scheduled for mid-February.

Manglapus said the absence of Sihanouk could hamper moves towards a settlement of the 10-year Kampuchean conflict.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978 to oust the communist Khmer Rouge government, held responsible for the killing of up to a million people.

Neither Chatchai nor Mrs Aquino made any comments to reporters at the end of yesterday's meeting, which took place on the second day of the Thai minister's three-day visit.

On other matters, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said both leaders expressed interest in cooperation in tourism and other fields. Mrs Aquino told Chatchai that she wanted to send Tourism Secretary Jose Antonio Gonzalez to Thailand to learn from Thai success in attracting foreign visitors.

She also asked Chatchai to encourage Thai businessmen to come to the Philippines to study possible joint ventures in such fields as mining and animal husbandry.

According to Benigno, Chatchai asked Mrs Aquino when she planned to visit Thailand and she replied: "I hope it will be very soon."

Thailand and Malaysia are the only members of the six-country Association of Southeast Asian Nations which Mrs Aquino has not visited.

Result of Talks With Malaysia Revealed
HK2701155389 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 27 Jan 89 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The two-day border talks between Malaysia and the Philippines which started last Wednesday in Kuala Lumpur have resulted in the adoption of a modus vivendi allowing fishermen of both countries to fish in the disputed area in the South China Sea near the Spratly Group of Islands, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said yesterday.

Speaking in a press conference at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center] yesterday, Manglapus said that a modus vivendi was voted upon by both RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Malaysian panelists pending the signing of a formal agreement which needs further negotiations and study.

In a separate interview with the STAR, Malaysian Ambassador to Manila Mohamad Emam Haniff said that relations between the two countries "are great and cordial and the modus vivendi solution is to maintain such relations."

The talks, initiated by the Malaysian Government, were the result of the strained relations between the two countries due to the arrest and detention of 49 Filipino fishermen by Malaysian Navy gunboats at the Comodoro Reef Islands 1221 off Palawan Islands on April 5 last year.

The imprisonment of the Filipinos lasted for five months and only after one died in prison were they released. No less than Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad offered to initiate negotiations between the two governments.

The Philippine panel was headed by former appellate court justice now assistant foreign affairs secretary for legal affairs Jorge Coquia while the Malaysian panel was led by Abdul Majid Mohamad, deputy secretary general of its Foreign Ministry. [passage omitted]

Talks To Resume in March
HK3001112789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 30 Jan 89 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] The Philippines and Malaysia have agreed to resume discussions on their marine boundaries in March, a Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] official said yesterday.

The decision to continue with the talks came after the two countries failed to reach "a common agreement" during last week's negotiations in Kuala Lumpur, an official who requested anonymity said.

The resumption of the talks was set for March to give negotiators time to review their positions, he said.

The decision to hold formal discussions on the border dispute came after the Malaysian Navy arrested 49 Filipinos for allegedly fishing in Malaysian waters on April 5 last year. One Filipino died while under detention in Koto Kinabalu, Sabah.

The Philippine Government, however, said the fishermen were within the country's territorial waters when they were arrested by the Malaysian Navy.

Formal talks to define the two countries' common marine borders were held last Jan 25 and 26 in Kuala Lumpur, with former Court of Appeals Justice Jorge Coquia heading the Philippine panel.

The DFA official said the territorial dispute between the two countries stems from their conflicting interpretations of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The convention defines a country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ) to include waters within 200 miles from its archipelagic baselines.

In the case of the Philippines, the convention allows the country to claim an EEZ equivalent to about 65,200 square nautical miles, around 476 percent of its total land area. However, Malaysia and the Philippines have claimed some common waters as part of their EEZs.

Officials at the foreign office described the two-day talks in Kuala Lumpur as friendly and cordial. The two panels agreed to report to their respective governments on the outcome of the meeting and recommended that a compromise be reached while their overlapping claims remain unresolved.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus had earlier proposed the adoption of a modus vivendi whereby fishermen from both countries would be allowed to fish within the disputed waters without being harassed either by Malaysian or Philippine authorities. [passage omitted]

Aquino Orders Probe of Detainees in Malaysia
HK3001114589 *Quezon City Sports Radio 738*
in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] President Aquino today ordered a thorough investigation into the reported arrest of 24 former Filipino journalists in Malaysia. The full report from Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] At the same time, the chief executive took a hand to assist Filipinos working in foreign countries against maltreatment and other forms of harassment. In reply to a question raised by palace reporters, Mrs Aquino said she will direct Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus to look into the reported arrests of former journalists by Malaysian authorities.

Reports have it that the men were maltreated while the women were allegedly sexually abused in their military detention centers near Kota Kinabalu.

It will be recalled that Malaysian authorities last year apprehended Filipino fishermen for alleged illegal fishing in Malaysian waters.

Mrs Aquino also ordered Labor and Employment Secretary Franklin Drilon Jr to adopt measures to help Filipino workers abroad against harassment. [end recording]

PRC Delegate Appeals for Closer Friendship
HK3001054989 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*
in English 30 Jan 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] Baguio City—Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of China's National People's Congress [NPC], urged Chinese nationals residing in the Philippines to "share their weal and woe" with the Filipino people in order to promote further the friendship between the two countries.

The Philippine-born Ye also said at a dinner Saturday night hosted by the local Chinese community that Chinese who have become naturalized Filipinos must always show themselves to be good citizens of the Philippines, which they have already adopted as their own.

Ye, who left the Philippines at the age of five and who heads a government body concerned with overseas Chinese, extended his invitation to Chinese residing here and Chinese-Filipinos to visit China as they are "still relatives and friends of the Chinese people."

On the question of Taiwan, Ye stressed that "it is the responsibility of every Chinese to achieve the reunification of the motherland."

"Neither the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits nor the overseas Chinese wish to continue to be separated from their own flesh and blood," he said.

Ye recalled that 10 years ago the NPC standing committee sent a historic message to their compatriots on Taiwan. "It is the general trend and the wish of the people to have the motherland reunified by peaceful means," Ye said.

On Sunday the Philippine Military Academy [PMA] accorded Ye honors at Fort Del Pilar.

PMA superintendent Brig Gen Andrew Francisco led the academy's staff in welcoming the visiting dignitary who later was escorted on a brief tour of the installation before departing for Tarlac as luncheon guest of President Aquino's brother Rep Jose Cojuangco Jr.

"I am deeply impressed by the warm hospitality and the activities of the cadets in the academy," Ye told Francisco.

Ye arrived in Baguio on Saturday morning. He and his party, which included Wang Yingfan, Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, were met by ranking government officials and representatives of the local Chinese community led by Mayor Ramon Labo.

In a speech at a welcome luncheon tendered by Labo at the Hyatt Terraces Hotel, Ye recalled that since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1975, their relationship has entered a new stage.

"There has been continuous development in our bilateral relations in political, economic, educational and cultural and other fields. Our people-to-people friendly exchanges are also increasing," he said.

Ye, 73, said Mrs Aquino's visit to his country last April further promoted and strengthened bilateral relations between the two countries which, he said, are separated only by "a strip of water."

During the program, Labo presented Ye with a symbolic key of the city and a hand-carved shield with the city's official seal emblazoned on its surface.

In August 1982, Baguio and Hangzhou established sister-city ties after a 12-man cultural friendship mission from this mountain city visited China in 1979 on invitation of the Chinese Government.

"Since then, more and more Chinese have been attracted to visit your city. Our countrymen have been deeply impressed by its beauty and the hospitality of your people which left fine impressions in the minds," Ye said of Baguio.

Efforts To Strengthen Taiwan Relations Advance
HK3001060189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 30 Jan 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] The move to strengthen Philippine-Taiwan relations has gained ground in the House of Representatives with more congressmen filing measures seeking to improve the two countries' trade and cultural bilateral undertakings.

The latest to work on such measures were Representatives Gualberto Lumaig (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Ifugao), chairman of the House sub-committee on ASEAN-Pacific Affairs, and Magdaleno Palacol (LDP, Laguna), chairman of the committee on suffrage and electoral reforms chairman.

Lumaig's bill, to be filed next week, seeks to provide investment guarantees to Taiwanese businessmen to ease trade insecurity among them.

Lumaig told the GLOBE that many Taiwanese investors want the same assurance they have been getting from other countries, like payment of their investments despite increasing liabilities or foreign obligations of the host country.

He underscored the need to protect the economic interests of the Taiwanese, noting that they are among the country's leading investors.

Last year, Taiwan—which has a huge cash reserve of \$70 billion, the world's second largest after Japan—poured in a total of \$220 million in investments.

Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui earlier expressed concern over the lack of guarantees for the \$1 billion his countrymen are projected to invest locally.

For his part, Palacol seeks to improve the existing liaison offices of both countries, but not up to the extent of turning them into diplomatic posts and breaking the "one-China policy."

Palacol said the Philippine office in Taiwan is concerned more with the welfare of Filipino workers than the cultural and trade affairs of both countries.

Earlier, opposition lawmakers led by Minority Floor Leader Rodolfo Albano filed House Bill 16421 seeking to continue the two countries' friendly cultural, commercial and other relations, short of restoring their formal diplomatic relations which were severed in 1975 after the Philippines recognized the People's Republic of China.

Debt Panel Resumes Negotiations With IMF
HK3001061589 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
30 Jan 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a new development program resume today, Finance Secretary Vicente said Friday night even as he clarified that the resumption was not merely on President Aquino's orders but that it had been agreed on with the IMF.

Jayme and Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. will explore with the IMF a new program that will help the economy attain a 6.5 percent growth rate.

Jayme expressed optimism that the government would reach an agreement with the IMF this time.

Talks with the Fund bogged down last November following disagreements over how the Philippine Government could manage to attain a targeted 6.5 percent growth.

Jayme and Fernandez, who are the country's chief debt negotiators, are expected to discuss macroeconomic targets that will support an overall 6.5 percent average growth rate over the next four years.

Jayme did not specify issues to be discussed during the talks, but hinted that part of them would touch on the country's investment, tax revenue, and borrowing programs and a "manageable expenditure and deficit level" for the country.

"We're happy to be able to discuss wholly different issues and hopefully arrive at a workable arrangement," he said.

After an agreement is reached with the IMF and a new program is written out, talks with the country's Paris Club creditors as well as the commercial banks would also be resumed, Jayme said. Sources privy to the negotiations, however, revealed that there was still some disagreement over the program to be presented to the IMF.

Apparently, the final figures to be presented are still being worked on and that the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) is being kept in the dark about what the final figures will be.

The NEDA insists on maintaining a targeted growth rate of 6.5 percent despite the IMF's arguments that it will be difficult based on historical data on the country's growth rates.

However, Jayme, in an effort to appease the NEDA, assured last Friday that "we need to achieve 6.5 percent."

He also stressed that there is a definite growth target of between 6.5 percent to 6.7 percent and that "we will not settle for anything less than that."

The country is seeking an extended fund facility (EFF) program from the IMF that would entitle it to \$900 million to fund its medium-term development program.

If the country gets an EFF program, it would also be eligible to draw on the contingency and compensatory financing facility, another IMF credit window. Up to \$400 million may be availed from this facility on top of the EFF.

A new IMF agreement would also pave the way for negotiations with the country's Paris Club creditors for a restructuring of \$1 billion in official debts.

The IMF program would likewise boost the Philippine negotiating panel's bid to ask for new money and a further restructuring of the country's debts from foreign commercial creditor banks.

Economic Chief Dropped From Panel
HK3001113189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 30 Jan 89 p 13

[Text] President Aquino has removed Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod from the panel authorized to negotiate with the Philippines' international creditors.

Aquino's decision was apparently the result of pressure from bankers and business leaders who believe that a new economic program under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund is crucial to the Philippines' continued economic recovery.

The negotiating panel will now be composed chiefly by Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez.

Monsod, an outspoken former economics professor at the University of the Philippines, had successfully blocked attempts by Jayme and Fernandez to install a program which she considered regressive.

The policy rift between Monsod and the Jayme-Fernandez tandem caused a delay in drawdowns of new money from the IMF and international banks.

Monsod's ouster reflects a major victory for bankers and conservative economists who are battling for continuation of the status quo.

Jayme said during the weekend that it was Aquino himself who decided that Monsod should be dropped from the negotiating team.

The new development is expected to lead to IMF approval of credits totalling \$1.3 billion consisting of \$900 million from the extended fund facility and another \$400 million from the contingency fund.

The credit lines are all intended to finance shortfalls in the balance of payments (BOP).

According to Jayme, he and Fernandez will consult "with the others in government only when needed". The duo will handle and direct talks with the IMF and other creditors, including international banks.

It will be recalled that talks with the IMF fell through last November after Monsod, then a member of the team, refused to accept the IMF-prescribed program which called for among others, reduced public spending since it could not be supported by revenues.

Jayme and Fernandez supported the IMF position but Monsod insisted that the government should continue its pump-priming activities even if the country incurs new loans on the argument that additional funding is needed to sustain the economic momentum and achieve the GNP growth target of 6.5 percent in the next three years.

Monsod argued that all the money the country earns from exports and other dollar incomes merely go to debt and import payments.

Aquino apparently decided to drop Monsod last week after realizing that the economic program was not getting anywhere.

Bankers and businessmen had pointed to the urgent need to negotiate a successor program with the IMF so that discussions with foreign banks could begin.

According to Jayme, there are still a lot of critical policy measures that have to be threshed out with the IMF.

These include identification of sources of funds to finance the government's public investment activities this year, the biggest of which is the expansion of the electricity generating capacity of the National Power Corp.

Definitely, Jayme said the government should increase revenue collection to finance such a huge task.

He said however that it will be done not through new taxes but through improved administrative efficiency and possibly removal of tax exemptions to state enterprises.

President Aquino Opens ASEAN Science Meeting
HK3001042189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0141 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino on the occasion of the opening of the second ASEAN Science and Technology Week at the Mindanao Room of the Philippine Plaza Hotel; live in English]

[Text] Secretary Antonio Arizabal, your excellencies and ministers of the ASEAN countries, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, delegates to the second ASEAN Science and Technology Week, fellow workers in government, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am pleased to welcome all of you to the Philippines, and we are certainly honored to host the second ASEAN Science and Technology Week. In the third meeting of ASEAN heads of government in Manila in December 1987, all member states signed a joint declaration stating, among others, that we would strengthen inter-ASEAN cooperation in science and technology to improve the quality of life in this part of the globe. This gathering is but one step in support of this pledge to help one another. In developing countries, poverty and culture are often blamed for the creeping pace of science and technology. For it takes intensive education, specialized training, and tremendous research to breed sciences. Then, too, a huge outlay is needed to bridge the gap between the theoretical and the applied or practical sciences.

Unfortunately, most of us in ASEAN do not have these finances. Thus, we suffer the irony of being economically disadvantaged due to our lag in technology—which lag in turn is due to our being economically deprived. And so pure science and research have become luxuries for a select, highly qualified few whose potentials are subsidized and gradually developed by whoever can afford it. For some of us in ASEAN, technology has taken a back seat to other priorities. The needs of the majority are still the basics of food, shelter, and medicine. So that whatever technologies we have developed have been directed toward feeding and housing, or cleaning millions, keeping flesh and bones together.

But let me ask you: If we are to become the newly industrialized countries of the 21st century, should we at this point, barely a decade away, still continue to concentrate on basic needs alone? Must we still follow the old notion that Third World countries should solve the problems of hunger and poverty only through traditional approaches? That, to my thinking, would relegate us to the status of forever developing, of being perpetual receivers of secondhand processes and goods from better developed nations, of being favored dumping grounds of outmoded technology. I believe you agree with me on this. That is why your dream for this conference is new and emerging technology. This is not to say that we should change our priorities. Our primary task is still to solve the problems of food, clothing, and shelter. We

need to do so if we are to aim for peace and prosperity. We can pin our hopes on adapted technology to increase our harvest, to maximize the use of our resources, to improve communication and transportation, to unify people fragmented by language, geography, and beliefs. And while we do so, we should welcome more advanced technologies so that we may compete in the world market and, thereby, lift ourselves from the morass of poverty.

I fully support the two-pronged approach in science and technology that was included in the agreement drawn up at the ASEAN summit of 1987. In that declaration, we called for the development of an intelligent and productive work force capable of keeping up with international advancements in science and technology while it evolves its own knowledge and experience from a Southeast Asian perspective.

Allow me then to call your attention to this (?trade) from the Southeast Asian perspective. Today, we lag behind the West in technology, and so we borrow. We borrow technology, we import sophisticated machinery and trade technicians to operate them, and at the worst we import the whole product itself. But someday we will become leaders in some scientific fields, and this conference buoys up our hopes.

For now we can, perhaps, take as models the experience of our industrialized ASEAN neighbors. We can adapt, we can innovate, we can copy and then improve, or hopefully, we can draw our very own set of methods and processes, develop our own equipment to manufacture new, ASEAN-discovered, ASEAN-made products, but all from an ASEAN perspective. The key to our growth is technological self-reliance. Only with it can we rid ourselves of any form of technology and import dependence. And to a large extent of that albatross around our necks called foreign debt. But to achieve together this coveted rise in status, we need to share our knowledge, our resources with each other. We must balance out each others' needs. For instance, I understand that with all the gigantic strides that Thailand is making in new fields, the country is hard put getting the trained manpower to operate at optimum level.

In the Philippines, we have a large pool of engineers and capable technicians. With a little retraining to suit the needed technology, an exchange of resources could be made possible, know-how, vis-a-vis, manpower. With this, we can help each other out. I want to emphasize the necessity of full cooperation among ASEAN member nations. For no single ASEAN nation has a monopoly of the scientific advances and resources needed to propel us all to the future and NIC's.

I am glad to note that cooperation is clearly spelled in your conference's objective. In the spirit of cooperation, therefore, each nation must identify its strength and weaknesses in new technology. I am aware of the broad

range of specializations that you intend to compare in this conference. May I encourage you, then, to be open with your latest discoveries as well as your needs.

We in the Philippines are happy to share with the rest of the ASEAN region our modest discoveries in new and emerging technologies. For instance, we have noteworthy accomplishments in software generation for information technology. We have made significant strides in biotechnology for agriculture. For the native reed called talahib, our biotechnologists have isolated a nitrogen-fixing bacterium that reduces in half the nitrogen fertilizer input for rice and corn. Our forests biologists have succeeded in increasing the height, diameter, volume, and biomass of trees.

Our scientists have generated simple, low-cost devices for dehydrating perishable root crops so that these may be converted into stable and ready-to-mix forms. I have also been informed of new approaches to animal-feeding and new in-vitro fertilization techniques. Our researchers have also established the possibilities of utilizing pulverized charcoal as a substitute for imported fuel. Likewise, we have formed a task force to identify the scientific and technological activities which will boost the Philippine economy to the level of a newly industrialized country by increasing our gross national product annually. By the turn of the century, hopefully, our annual growth rate shall have reached 10 percent a year. Let this growth be our humble contribution to the ASEAN dream of reshaping this region through technology.

It has been said that the country that does not undertake research is bound to stay hungry and frail and, therefore, politically unimportant. This is where our thrust towards new and emerging technologies in ASEAN becomes most significant. We cannot forever depend on handouts from the super rich. As I welcome you, so do I challenge you now the best and brightest of our ASEAN sciences and technology. Your most important contribution to ASEAN's growth lies in your development of further technologies. Truly ASEAN discoveries that will pull us out of hunger, of sickness, of poverty. Technologies that will emancipate us from our dependents on non-ASEAN expertise. Technologies that will eradicate want and bring happiness and economic abundance to all of ASEAN.

Once again I welcome you all and wish you success in this cooperative undertaking. Thank you and good morning.

New Envoys to Britain, Malaysia Named
HK2801031589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Ambassador Tomas Syquia is named the Philippines' new envoy to the United Kingdom. Great Britain has already accepted Syquia's nomination.

Syquia is a career diplomat and at present the ambassador to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs said Rodolfo Severino, whose appointment to Beijing was blocked by the Commission on Appointments, will be posted in Malaysia. This is said to be a sensitive diplomatic post because of border problems between the two countries.

Aquino Orders Settlement Talks With Marcos
HK2901003289 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0000 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has ordered PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] Chairman Mateo Caparas to talk with former President Marcos on the settlement of charges against him. The president said her directive to Caparas is in response to Mr Marcos' reported request for settlement of charges filed against him. Details from Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] The chief executive told palace newsmen that her directive was purposely to verify if such a request was made by the former Philippines strongman. According to the president, she has received information that Marcos wanted to talk with the Philippine Government for a discussion which will lead to a settlement.

You will recall that the government had repeatedly announced its stand not to allow Marcos to return owing to national security reasons.

Earlier, Senate President Jovito Salonga set conditions to the deposed president to admit his wrongdoings to the people and at the same time return a sizeable amount of the money he allegedly amassed during his 20-year rule before he would be allowed to return to the country. [end recording]

'No Truth' to Marcos Offer
HK2801033789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0100 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] PCGG Chairman Mateo Caparas announced that there was no truth to a report that former President Marcos was going to return his wealth. According to Caparas, the former president is very weak and not capable of thinking up such a compromise.

Earlier reports indicated that Marcos offered to return his wealth in exchange for permission to return to the Philippines and thus evade court proceedings against him in the United States.

Caparas made the announcement a day after he was directed by President Aquino to verify whether Marcos had indeed made such a deal.

Aquino Names Ito as New Security Adviser
HK3001073789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Former Defense Secretary Rafael Ito will officially assume the post of national security adviser any day now. This was confirmed by President Aquino herself. However, the president clarified that outgoing national security adviser Emanuel Soriano will remain in government service, specifically as cabinet officer for regional development in charge of the Cordilleras.

The president also reported on the ongoing negotiations between Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and the International Monetary Fund for new loans requested by the Philippines.

[Begin recording in English] [Reporter] Ma'am, when will you announce the appointment of General Ito?

[Aquino] I will have to really talk to the two of them if things are already ready, the final prerequisites to all these other works...

[Reporter, interrupting] Ma'am, what other post have you offered to Soriano?

[Aquino] He will continue to help us in efforts in the Cordilleras because General Ito told me that it will be difficult for him to be doing that. So I will ask Noel Soriano to continue the efforts in the Cordilleras.

[Reporter] Ma'am, what is going on with the talks with the IMF?

[Aquino] The same as I said the last time, that is, to get, if possible, rollback and also to make clear to our creditors that we wish very much to maintain our economic growth, and we can only do so if we are given better terms. So they already know what it is that we have to do, but the important thing is to get the IMF program agreed upon so that the other matters such as the restructuring of other debts can continue.

[Reporter] Will Secretary Monsod also be part of the panel?

[Aquino] She was never part of the panel. It was always Secretary Jayme and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the president also affirmed that her government will help the small businessmen through its call for the adoption of the Kalakalan-20 [small-scale enterprises] bill in Congress. She denied that the bill will lead to abuses of workers. Instead, she expressed belief that given appropriate support by the government, small-scale industries will thrive in the country.

Laurel To Lead Opposition After Marcos Death
HK2701144189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel will become the loyalists' leader in the event of Marcos' death.

According to loyalist leader Oliver Lozano, former First Lady Imelda Marcos relinquished the right to hold the position to Vice President Laurel when he made requests for the return to the country of the former president. Lozano also said that Mrs Marcos has appealed to the loyalists to support Laurel in the event that a change in the country's leadership occurs.

Laurel allegedly attempted to send two physicians to Hawaii to check the condition of the former president.

Laurel, Lozano said, would head the executive council which would run the government in case President Aquino tenders her resignation, which reportedly will be triggered by pressures from the loyalists. He said Laurel could name the Union for National Action as his political party.

Mindanao Secessionists Boycott Hearings
HK3001114789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] On the proposed organic act for Mindanao, the House Committee on Local Government today postponed its scheduled hearings this afternoon. This is due to the failure of Reuben Canoy of the Mindanao Independence Movement to appear before the committee. Mari Garcia reports:

[Begin recording] Congressman Celestino Martinez, chairman of the committee, said he received a letter from Canoy informing him of not participating in the formulation of an organic act that will govern the proposed Mindanao autonomous region. The committee had earlier sent an invitation to Canoy to hear his recommendations on the proposed autonomy for Mindanao.

In his letter, Canoy explains that his group cannot participate in the formulation of measures that would in effect be divisive, instead of uniting the whole of Mindanao. Canoy further said that it was the decision of the central committee of the Mindanao Independence Movement not to take part in any measures that would only divide the entire Mindanao. [end recording]

Ramos Claims Antigovernment Forces in Decline
HK2801051189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos yesterday affirmed that generally speaking, the country enjoys peace and stability. He said that antigovernment forces have declined and no longer have the capacity to create

trouble. According to him the defense and military establishments have remained united and popular since the February 1986 revolution.

Ramos added, however, that while the government remains stable, the civilian and military population should continue to work together to confront any challenge to peace.

Thailand

Interim Patent Protection Termed Inadequate
BK2701042789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] Washington should accept the interim measure for patent protection proposed by the Thai Government, said Dr Surakiat Sathianthai, personal adviser to the Prime Minister [PM] and international law expert.

He made the remark in response to a letter sent by Acting US Trade Representative [USTR] Alan Holmer to Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan, outlining in detail what Thailand is expected to do regarding US complaints on intellectual property rights.

In the letter, Holmer said the US does not regard the interim measure proposed by the Thai Government as adequate either in terms of predictability or the length of time during which it will provide protection.

Dr Surakiat said that the unpredictability of the measure is attributed to the nature of the products. For instance, it takes certain drugs a long time to be tested. "There's no way we can change that. The US should accept what we offer," he added.

The acting USTR's letter stated that the patent law amendments should not be dependent on the Uruguay round of GATT, in conformity with the norms and standards agreed in the multilateral trade negotiations.

"We insist on the amendments two years after the Uruguay round for the said reason because it's proper that way, and conforms with the international agreement.

"The period of two years we ask for preparations is not that much because they have requested so many things. We need time to examine, study, draft the law and sound out opinions of the many parties involved," Dr Surakiat said.

On computer software, another issue regarded as problematic, he said the deadlock persists because the US refused to accept the Thai offer that both sides would not take any action to upset the status quo while awaiting a court determination.

"Apart from the differences on these three issues, we have reached agreements on many points: market access, copyright protection in general and trademarks. But these things were not raised, making it look as if we didn't budge an inch during the negotiations," he said.

Thailand will continue to negotiate with the US, but the process should be expanded to involve other areas including Thailand's problems and potential investment of mutual benefits, he said.

Further bilateral trade negotiations should not be confined merely to problems because there are many issues left unexplored, he added, calling the approach "a comprehensive package."

"For instance, we should now start negotiating the problem of the Farm Act which will expire next year. We are not so happy with several issues, and I understand it's the same for the US," he said.

The new direction of trade talks, he said, would enable both sides to approach issues more realistically and fairly.

"Although the acting USTR's letter, I understand, sends the message that the US regards intellectual property and patents as most significant issues, there are many other things the US wants as well," he said.

The "comprehensive package," he said, will offer opportunities for both sides to pursue benefits, especially in investment.

"The ongoing negotiations that contain other issues of mutual interest are not meant for buying time at all, but attaining mutual benefits," he said.

Press Columnists Comment on Bush Presidency

BK2301111089 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies, THAI RAT and BAN MUANG, on 21 and 23 January respectively carry columns commenting on the change in the U.S. Presidency with George Bush taking over from Ronald Reagan.

The THAI RAT column, "Miniseries" by Saengchai Sunthonwat, on page 2, entitled, "President Bush," says that as Thailand has had a new leader for some months, the United States is now has a new President. The world is taking on a new face. The period of 2 or 3 years from now will be a very crucial turning point to decide the future of our younger generations. "From a Thai's perspective, four persons will play a very important role in shaping our future. They are: Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan, President George Bush, Deng Xiaoping, and Soviet leader President Gorbachev," the columnist says.

The world has changed from military confrontation to being an economic forum. These four persons are important in shaping things for us. If Chatchai can play his game unerringly and if the three other world leaders do not reverse the current global trend, it seems that our future will be all right. However, we must follow developments closely. The world which greets President Bush seems a much cooler place and a more challenging one for the free world leader who has just assumed his presidency. "If he is too soft, he may be accused of being weak and thus no match for the Soviet leader whose peace offer could be just a trick. If he is too tough, he may be accused of being a hardliner who rejects opportunities for peace in the world. President Bush will have many headaches in his dealings in foreign affairs. The United States must depend on a strong military power to achieve political strength in international affairs to be able to advance in opening up markets for U.S. economy," the column says, concluding that cabinet selections by Bush, especially his strong foreign affairs team, reflects Bush's awareness of the task challenging him.

In BAN MUANG's "Stop the World" column on page 2, columnist "Kamon" refers to President Bush's statement during his first press conference that he will not be in hurry concerning the disarmament issue with the Soviet Union, but will give top priority to U.S. trade deficit. He promised the American people that he will not raise taxes and will not cut public welfare. Before leaving office, Reagan signed a decision removing Thailand's rights under the Generalized System of Preferences and threatened to take retaliation against Thailand because Thailand has not cooperated with the United States on copyright protection. Reagan also threatened to retaliate against the EEC for banning imports of U.S. hormone-treated beef causing the United States to lose about \$100 million.

The column says: "We have sympathy for the United States concerning its huge trade deficit, but the United States should study the matter carefully to find out which countries are in fact gaining surpluses in trade with it. Japan, in fact, is one of them, but Japan is clever enough to mislead it by shifting the sites of manufacture to other countries." George Bush proclaimed during his election campaign that he will pursue Reagan's policies. But as situation changes, it is hoped that George Bush will change his policies to suit new developments. If he continues with the old methods, old mechanisms and old set of people in administration, he will only plunge the United States in deeper troubles worldwide.

The column concludes: "We hope that President George Bush who once controlled the CIA network worldwide will reverse the U.S. foreign policy trend to suit current developments while benefiting the United States without risking loss of U.S. friends in the free world."

U.S. Military in Area Termed 'Healthy'
BK2301105589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Jan 89 Afternoon Edition p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this morning US presence in Southeast Asia will be healthy in efforts to maintain regional stability.

Sitthi made the point during his meeting with the commander in chief of the US Pacific Command (CINCPAC) Adm Huntington Hardisty, who arrived in Bangkok and held talks with acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday, according to Foreign Ministry's Deputy Spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun.

Sitthi was apparently referring to volatile US-Philippine negotiations on renewal of US access to the military facilities in Subic Bay and Clark Air Base. Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus recently said that US and the Soviet Union will ultimately pull out their troops from Vietnam and the Philippines respectively. He also said that while ASEAN allies wanted the US presence in the Philippines, none of them dared to advocate it in public.

Pratyathwi said in discussing bilateral relations, the CINCPAC commander promised that he will try his best to maintain the good relations between the two countries.

Adm Huntington expressed confidence that the Bush Administration will seek to cooperate with Congress in trying to restore US security aid from \$22 million to \$45 million for the present fiscal year.

The Reagan Administration proposed a \$45-million defence aid package for Thailand but Congress slashed it to \$22 million.

Pratyathwi said that result of the administration efforts to restore the aid will be known within the next few weeks.

The deputy spokesman said Sitthi also asked for additional assistance, including more equipment, from the US Pacific force for the Green Isan development projects.

Adm Huntington pledged to consider the request, the deputy spokesman said.

The admiral also pledged to send a team of US engineers to help rehabilitate schools destroyed in the recent major flooding in the South, the deputy spokesman added.

Chatchai on Philippines Trip, Cambodia Talks

Comments on Hun Sen Visit

BK2801142489 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] At about 1830 today Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, his wife and delegation returned from their official visit to the Philippines. Reporting on his visit on his arrival at Don Muang Airport, Gen Chatchai said:

[Begin recording] Thailand and the Philippines have enjoyed very good relations. We want businessmen from both countries to meet so they can discuss investment in both Thailand and the Philippines. Because of a hotel shortage, the Philippines is looking for builders. They know that Thai hoteliers are good so they are encouraging them to invest there. On tourism, we want to encourage package tours, such as Bangkok-Hong Kong-Manila. No tourists want to come so far and only visit one country.

I also briefed Philippine officials on Hun Sen's visit to Thailand, pointing out that the visit does not imply recognition, unlike what has been said in many Bangkok circles. There is absolutely no recognition involved. He came as an acquaintance who wanted to visit Thailand. We do not recognize the Hun Sen government; it is not time for that yet. First, there must be JIM 2 [Jakarta informal meeting] in Jakarta. Then, there must be a cease-fire, an election, and the formation of a government before we can discuss the recognition question. Please do not write in such way as to create confusion.

I feel the most important aspect of Hun Sen's visit is that he had the opportunity to compare a war torn country to one that is peaceful. Now he will see that it is better for all Cambodian sides to reconcile their differences and form a legitimate government; then we will recognize it.

[Unidentified reporter] Is it possible for all Cambodian factions to meet in Bangkok?

[Chatchai] There is no way for a meeting to be held in Thailand. The meeting must be held in Jakarta because I already discussed holding JIM 2 there with President Suharto. [end recording]

Sihanouk Urged To Participate

BK2801010189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Jan 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines yesterday said they hope Prince Norodom Sihanouk will reconsider his decision to boycott the Khmer peace talks in Jakarta.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Philippine President Corazon Aquino said there was a need for Sihanouk to attend the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM] scheduled for February 19-21.

"The consensus was that we all hope there will still be a way for him to be in Jakarta," Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said.

Mr Manglapus said: "Given the fact there is still time for the prince to change his mind", he could be invited as a guest of Indonesian President Suharto to Jakarta to allow him to attend the talks.

He said Mrs Aquino has "expressed the hope that somehow the prince could be prevailed upon to perhaps agree to an arrangement similar to the last one".

Sihanouk said in Peking on Thursday he would not attend JIM II nor visit Thailand at the end of next month as scheduled.

The prince's decision has been linked to the rejection by Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen of his five-point peace plan and a gesture of displeasure with Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok.

Mr Manglapus said there was no detailed discussion between President Aquino and Premier Chatchai as to the implications of Sihanouk's decision although analysts have said the boycott could stall a peace initiative and upset Vietnam's plan to withdraw its troops by September 30.

"There was only mention of the fact that he made an announcement that he was not going.

"The consensus following that mentioned by the Thai Foreign Minister (Sitthi Sawetsila) was that we all hope that there will still be a way for him to be in Jakarta," Mr Manglapus said.

Premier Chatchai declined to answer questions outside the presidential office after the 45-minute meeting.

Mr Manglapus said the Thai side reiterated during the meeting with Mrs Aquino that Vietnamese troops "should be withdrawn as soon as possible".

The Philippines adopted a similar position.

In New Delhi, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said he hoped the prince would think again.

"We hope the prince will reconsider his position," Mr Thach said.

Mr Thach did not say whether the decision would affect Vietnamese plans to withdraw the remainder of troops in Kampuchea by September this year in the event of a settlement.

He reiterated Hanoi would complete its pullout, which began last year, by December 1990 whether or not a solution is reached.

Mr Thach said, however, he is sure JIM II bringing together all the warring Kampuchean parties would be held as scheduled.

"Prince Sihanouk cannot decide if there is a political solution. If he is missing at the conference table, he himself will be missing the train," Mr Thach said.

Mr Thach likened the peace process underway to "the last 15 minutes of a football match."

"Everyone is trying for success, to emerge victorious," he said, and one of Hanoi's major concerns was the return of the Khmer Rouge.

In Bangkok, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkum said Ambassador to Peking Tek Bunnak was ordered yesterday morning to meet the prince and reiterate Thailand's support for his efforts.

Mr Chet said the ministry is extremely concerned about reports the prince would not attend JIM II.

The spokesman construed the decision as including the prospect that his son, Prince Norodom Rannaridh, would also be absent.

"Ambassador Tek would reiterate Thailand's support for Prince Sihanouk's contribution to the peace process, and would also insist on inviting the prince to visit Thailand," Mr Chet said.

Asked if he thought the prince's decision resulted from Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok, Mr Chet said:

"Prince Sihanouk may not be satisfied with Hun Sen's refusal to accept his five-point peace proposal.

"The visit of the Phnom Penh leader and the prince's announcement not to attend the Jakarta meeting are different matters."

Reservations for Sihanouk's accommodation at the Central Plaza Hotel between February 5-15 remain, the hotel said.

Asked if Chatchai-Hun Sen talks on trade indicated Thailand's readiness to recognise the Heng Samrin regime, Mr Chet said now the Kampuchean solution is taking shape, the private sector feels the need to prepare.

No Recognition of Phnom Penh

BK2901021189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen's visit to Thailand did not imply Thai recognition of the Hanoi-installed regime, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

Speaking on his return from the Philippines, Gen Chatchai said resumed relations would not be realised until reconciliation is reached and elections held in Kampuchea.

Thailand had accommodated Hun Sen as leader of a Khmer faction, he said. "We will not recognise Phnom Penh. It's not time to do that yet."

Gen Chatchai said Thailand wanted to encourage Hun Sen to join the second Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM 2) and to see how a battle-free country Thailand had developed into.

"Maybe after seeing Thailand, Hun Sen may adopt a more compromising attitude that may eventually lead to a reconciliation," he said.

Once a reconciliation was reached and a Khmer government was formed by all parties concerned, Thailand would give it recognition.

He insisted that Thailand had not entered any agreement with Phnom Penh during Hun Sen's visit.

The reported agreement to set up a joint economic committee to expand trade and economic matters was just an idea for the future.

Gen Chatchai said he would telex Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Peking to invite him to join the JIM talks next month.

Responding to Prince Sihanouk's reaction to Hun Sen's visit, Gen Chatchai said Thailand always supported his role in Khmer peace talks and he was confident the prince would drop his boycott.

"We are not Khmers but we still have concern for their country.

"Prince Sihanouk is a Khmer and he should have more concern for his country than anyone else and should not be discouraged by trivial matters."

Gen Chatchai said he would meet the three Khmer resistance forces tomorrow to discuss the peace talks in Jakarta.

Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Rannaridh, have confirmed they would join tomorrow's meeting.

Gen Chatchai said he was confident JIM 2 would be held as scheduled.

"Everyone wants peace. Therefore, it's time they reconcile so an election will be held and a government formed to run their country," he said.

Thailand would not try to bring the Khmer peace talks from Jakarta to Bangkok as many have feared.

"We definitely will not try to take up such an initiative," he said.

Gen Chatchai also hit back at criticism by academics and opposition politicians against Hun Sen's visit.

"Those who criticised the visit have never come out of the classroom. They don't know how things are outside. It's like political critics who have never run in an election," he said.

In Jakarta, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Sihanouk will not attend JIM 2.

Sihanouk told Indonesian President Suharto he would stay away because Hun Sen had rejected his proposal that an international peacekeeping force supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, Alatas said.

The second round of informal talks on Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea will be held in Jakarta on February 19-21. Suharto had invited Sihanouk.

Preparations for the meeting were continuing and Indonesia is awaiting word whether Rannaridh, would head the delegation of his father's faction, Alatas said.

Son Sann has said he will attend while the third faction, the Khmer Rouge, has not confirmed its attendance.

All three along with Vietnam, Laos and ASEAN were present at the inaugural series of talks last July.

Participants agreed at that time the key issues were the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea within the context of an overall political solution.

Son Sann May Not Attend JIM 2
BK2901050589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Jan 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Khmer resistance Prime Minister Son Sann said yesterday he may not attend the upcoming Kampuchean talks in Jakarta unless Thailand successfully persuades the Phnom Penh government to relent on its position toward the coalition's peace plan.

But Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said he is confident that the Jakarta negotiations will take place on schedule between Feb 19-21. He also said he will send a telex to Beijing asking exiled leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to change his mind on withdrawing from the talks.

Sihanouk yesterday cabled his regrets to Indonesia's President Suharto, saying that he will not visit Jakarta during the Kampuchean informal talks.

Returning from a two-day official visit to the Philippines last night, Chatchai said the visit to Bangkok last week by Premier Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) did not mean that Thailand had jettisoned the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

"I still love the prince and the coalition government and I am concerned about them," he said.

Defending himself against criticism over Hun Sen's visit which was unleashed by several academics, the prime minister clarified that Thailand will not recognize the Phnom Penh regime or set up joint economic cooperation with Kampuchea until a provisional coalition has been established in the peace process.

He also said he will visit Vietnam in September, at which time the Vietnamese military pullout is expected to be completed.

At the Site II Khmer encampment on the border in Prachin Buri, Son Sann, concurrently the president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, said it would be useless for the three-party coalition leaders to attend the second round of informal talks to be held in Jakarta, also known as JIM II, if Hun Sen maintains his tough stand.

Hun Sen remains unyielding, he said, citing the premier's adherence to his seven-point proposal, which is completely contradictory to the prince's five-point peace plan which the CGDK has endorsed.

"The resistance movement believes the Hun Sen will not accept our peace plan," he said.

He added that he saw no point in holding the peace talks if the PRK still stands firm on its plan.

But if ASEAN members, particularly Thailand, succeed in persuading Hun Sen to soften his stand, he will be ready to meet the pro-Vietnam Khmer prime minister, anywhere and anytime, Son Sann said.

He also called on all Khmer factions to lay down their arms and accept an international peacekeeping force to enforce the Vietnamese military pullout. [passage omitted]

Khmer Factions Urged To 'Stop Delay Tactics'
BK2801025589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday urged Kampuchea's warring parties to stop delaying tactics and join talks to secure peace.

"I plead for the last time. Please stop," he said.

"The solution is easy but all must stop delaying tricks if they have good intentions. Don't harbour ulterior motives."

Gen Chawalit said the main factor in the conflict was that Vietnam had to withdraw all its troops now if it wanted peace, and an international body could then be appointed to oversee peace.

"This is a very small matter. If everybody wants peace, they must lay down their arms, stop fighting and set up a reconciliatory committee or whatever they want.

"All Khmers need to turn to each other to solve the problem," he said.

Thailand had to be involved in the problem because the fighting has affected Thais living at the border.

"Thai villagers die every day from the fighting. What do others want the Government to do? To invade Kampuchea? To fire back 5,000 rounds when 3,000 rounds are fired in? That's easy," he said.

The army chief also called for understanding of Thailand's new approach to Kampuchea.

Commenting on the talks between Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk's boycott of the Jakarta Informal Meeting, he said:

"Thailand is directly affected by the conflict in Kampuchea and has the right to come up with such a move.

"Our people at the border have no security," he said. "They live in constant fear of mines and being shelled."

If peace was secured, the refugees could return, he said. Gen Chatchai's move was damaging no one nor the foreign policy of other countries.

"The prime minister neither recognises the government of Hun Sen nor pays less attention to the other three factions," he said.

Thailand still cares for the three factions and will continue to give them assistance.

The factions had been told in advance of Hun Sen's visit, he said. "I met all of them a long time before Hun Sen arrived."

Playing down concerns that the development had caused a rift in ASEAN, Gen Chawalit said the regional grouping understood Gen Chatchai's intentions.

Gen Chawalit who met Hun Sen at Gen Chatchai's residence, said the visiting dignitary understood and appreciated Thailand's position.

Urging compromise among the elements involved, Gen Chawalit said a solution was in sight.

During his talks with Hun Sen, Gen Chawalit said he proposed his own five-point plan, which involved:

The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops immediately.

Monitoring of the pull-out by an international control commission without interference from foreign countries.

An immediate cease-fire and laying down of arms.

Talks among the Kampuchean people.

Negotiations among the Kampuchea factions without external interference.

Dallies on Hun Sen, Future Implications

'Armed' Body Control Acceptable
BK3001005989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Jan 89 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Excerpt] Premier Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) has expressed willingness to accept the presence of "armed" international supervisors to monitor the peace process in Kampuchea, thus possibly removing one of the major obstacles to a settlement of the Kampuchean conflict, highly authoritative sources told THE NATION.

The sources, who were present at the meeting between Hun Sen and Premier Chatchai Chunhawan last week, said the Kampuchean leader made the remark in response to Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's inquiry about effective ways to monitor and implement a peace agreement on Kampuchea.

But Hun Sen's idea of the "armed international control mechanism" must not involve the United Nations and its affiliates but should instead comprise countries genuinely concerned over the Kampuchean war, according to the sources.

Hun Sen's "new position," the sources said, will top the agenda of discussion today between Prime Minister Chatchai and representatives of the UN-recognized three-party Khmer coalition government.

Gen Panya Singsakda, the PM's [prime minister's] secretary general, said the meeting will take place at Dusit Thani Hotel. "The resistance groups have confirmed that they will join the meeting," Panya said.

Panya said the prime minister will brief the resistance groups on Hun Sen's visit and its impact.

The sources said Hun Sen's flexibility concerning the question of international control in Kampuchea should convince all the three Khmer resistance factions to join the informal talks to be held in Jakarta next month. [passage omitted]

Aim of Visit To End Killing

BK2801012989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen ended his unprecedented two-day visit to Bangkok by saying the aim of his talks with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan was to end the killing in Kampuchea, not to gain recognition from Thailand.

"There are those saying that this talk is leading to a recognition.

"I'd like to stress that the important thing of the talks between us is to stop the killing. The question of recognition is not the matter," Mr Hun Sen said.

He said the purpose of his visit was "to reach an end to the war in Kampuchea" and that he is willing to settle the problem as soon as possible.

"There are many opinions saying that my visit here will be an obstacle to a political solution in Kampuchea.

"I would like to stress that both Prime Minister Chatchai and I have the willingness to settle the solution as soon as possible," he said through an interpreter.

Mr. Hun Sen and his delegation left for Phnom Penh via Vientiane yesterday afternoon.

Mr Hun Sen said his visit had been a success and several questions, including refugees, had been discussed.

"I thank the Thai Government for organising this visit for me," he said.

Four of Premier Chatchai's advisers Kraisak Chunhawan, Dr Surakiat Suthiantai, Phansak Winyarat and M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphath—flew with Hun Sen and his delegation to Vientiane.

During a meeting with the Thai private sector on Thursday, Mr Hun Sen invited a Thai team to visit Kampuchea.

Prime Minister's Secretary Panya Singsakda would lead a team to Kampuchea to explore its resources for trade relations. A date for the trip has not been fixed.

One western diplomat told Reuters yesterday that Mr Hun Sen's visit was "a major propaganda victory" that could be devastating to the Khmer resistance.

"Things are moving very fast," said Phnom Penh Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An.

"This is the beginning and it is a good implementation of the ideas of (Prime Minister) Chatchai about turning the Indochina battlefield into a marketplace. The process is moving," he said.

Deputy Thai government spokesman Likhit Hongladarom told reporters: "You cannot think in static terms any more. What was done 10 years ago cannot hold true if circumstances change."

"The message our prime minister put across is that the real enemy of Kampuchea is poverty."

Chum Bun Rong, director of Phnom Penh's Press Department, said the discussions in Bangkok were of wide scope and had been a greater success than expected.

Chinese Dailies Comment

BK2901124489 [Editorial Report] Two Bangkok Chinese-language dailies—ZHONG HUA RIBAO and XING XIAN RIBAO—on 26 and 27 January carry editorials on PRK Premier and Foreign Minister Hun Sen's visit to Thailand at the invitation of Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan.

ZHONG HUA RIBAO's 26 January editorial on page 5, entitled: "Prime Minister Chatchai's Meeting With Hun Sen Is To Help Reconcile Contradictions," refers to Hun Sen's private talks with Prime Minister Chatchai held at his residence. The private talks, it says, are part of a flurry of diplomatic activities seeking a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. "Although some people think Hun Sen's visit to Thailand is the Phnom Penh regime's diplomatic 'success,' which can achieve propaganda results, we think Prime Minister Chatchai's major purpose is to help find an earlier settlement of the Cambodian problem and that he hopes to understand the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime's real intention toward Cambodia's future after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal."

The editorial concludes by saying that "Prime Minister General Chatchai received Hun Sen in a private capacity and held unofficial talks with him. We believe that his main purpose is aimed at reconciling the conflicts among

Vietnam, Hun Sen, and the Khmer resistance forces. If the expected results can be achieved, it will be conducive for an earlier settlement of the Cambodian problem."

XING XIAN RIBAO's 26 January editorial on page 1, entitled: "Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen Visits Thailand for Secret Talks on the Cambodian Problem," mentions that while Hun Sen visits Thailand, Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Beijing from Paris on 24 January. Granting an interview with reporters at the airport, Sihanouk reaffirmed the principle of solving the Cambodian problem: "Vietnam must withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia." He stressed that "Cambodia is a sovereign country. The Cambodians who have their sovereignty do not need Vietnamese control. We are a full member of the United Nations. So we can not accept Vietnamese control and occupation." He also said that the Cambodians are far from a solution and far from a breakthrough to put an end to the present deadlocked situation. The editorial concludes: "This shows that Hun Sen's visit to Thailand for secret talks on the Cambodian issue will have difficulty meeting the wishes of the three factions of DK. This is also an important warning to Hun Sen."

ZHONG HUA RIBAO's 27 January editorial on page 5, entitled: "Hun Sen Expresses Staunch and Uncompromising Attitude During His Visit to Thailand," says that Hun Sen's meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai on 25 January made no progress toward a political settlement of the Cambodian issue because Hun Sen still adopted an uncompromising attitude, although the meeting was "frank and friendly."

The editorial says "Thailand received Hun Sen unofficially. Its main objective is aimed at reconciling the conflicts between the CGDK and the Phnom Penh regime, hoping for a faster settlement of the Cambodian problem and an earlier realization of a peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned sovereign Cambodia."

Continuing, the editorial says: Hun Sen still stressed his refusal of an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia to supervise the peace process and insisted that the Khmer Rouge be excluded from the Cambodian Government after the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Hun Sen's attitude shows that the Phnom Penh regime still wants to refuse the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and still opposes Prince Sihanouk's five-point peace plan. However, Hun Sen has to listen to Hanoi. And the Soviet Union has influence over Vietnam on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. In the current situation, the Soviet Union does not want the settlement of Cambodian problem to be delayed, in order to avoid any impact on its normalization of relations with China and Southeast Asian countries. So, the Phnom Penh Regime cannot stop the development of this situation.

Concluding, the editorial says: "Although Hun Sen's attitude is staunch, he cannot stop the efforts on seeking a solution of the Cambodian problem. According to the current tendency, the Cambodian problem will be settled in the near future."

Visit Incites Heated Debate

BK2801024589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
28 Jan 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] The three-day visit to Bangkok by Premier Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) has touched off a heated debate in academic circles and the House of Parliament on Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan's new diplomatic initiative.

Even as Hun Sen was spending his last hours in Bangkok yesterday, conservative academics and opposition MPs unleashed ferocious attacks on Chatchai-Hun Sen meetings.

Calling Hun Sen's trip a "a big propaganda success", the critics said the talks have done more harm than good and could hamper the peace efforts aimed at finding a settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

They labelled Chatchai's effort as an act of one man "who wants to be a master of a diplomatic game" which has been going on for ten years.

Khon Kaen MP Suwit Khunkitti told reporters at Parliament yesterday that he plans to call on the Opposition to seek a House debate on Hun Sen's visit.

The young PRK premier visited Thailand at the invitation of Chatchai, who said Thailand should listen to all Kampuchean factions.

Suwit said many opposition legislators are concerned that the visit will have an adverse effect on Thailand's image and its peace efforts.

He said he would raise this issue during a Feb 8 meeting among opposition parties and propose a motion demanding a House debate on the matter.

But the most severe criticism came from members of the House committee on foreign affairs and conservative academics, whom Chatchai called "dinosaurs" prior to Hun Sen's visit.

During the debate, entitled "The Hun Sen Visit", at Chulalongkon University, Prasop Butsarakhom, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, voiced strong objection to Hun Sen's trip, saying Chatchai's advisers were to blame for "their mistakes".

"By allowing Hun Sen to visit here, we are providing a public relations forum for the Heng Samrin regime. It implied Thailand's recognition of invaders," said Prasop, a Social Action Party MP from Udon Thani, referring to Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea.

For the past several years, Thailand has been successful in mobilizing international support for the three-party coalition government and in forcing Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Kampuchea, he said. "Now it is a failure. Vietnam has finally defeated us."

He also accused the Chatchai government of trying to revive "the dead", or the Heng Samrin regime, "by giving recognition to the group".

The committee chairman said sooner or later everybody will know whose policies are correct, referring to the differences between Chatchai's initiative and the policy held by the Foreign Ministry.

Although Prasop, whose party is a member of the coalition government, opposed the Hun Sen visit, Phiraphan Phalusuk, an opposition MP with the Prachachon Party, supported Chatchai's initiative.

"I don't see any damage resulting from this visit. We have to see who is in control in Phnom Penh," Phiraphan said.

He said Thailand has not changed its foreign policy toward Kampuchea, as otherwise Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila would have boycotted the meeting with Hun Sen.

Sitthi and Army commander in chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut also joined talks with Hun Sen.

Phiraphan's assessment drew support from a deputy government spokesman, Likhit Hongladarom, who defended Chatchai's initiative as appropriate insofar as creating new options for the country.

"If the world situation remains uncharged, then there is no need to adopt a new policy approach. But the current situation has changed so rapidly," he said, adding that it is rather an easy task to maintain the current stalemate in Kampuchea.

For the past decade, Thailand has relied on its ASEAN friends, the three-party Kampuchean coalition government and the international community to end the Kampuchean conflict, but no concrete results have emerged as yet. "We want to find new alternatives for Thailand without abandoning what we are standing for," Likhit said.

The debate attracted a large crowd, comprising students and members of the diplomatic community as well as members of the public. Some on the panel members made derogatory remarks about Hun Sen's visit, stating that he had benefited the most—including a roundtrip ticket to Bangkok.

The deputy spokesman hailed Chatchai's new approach, which he said has won friendship and closer relations with Laos, Vietnam, and Burma, as well as Kampuchea.

Conservative academics such as Khian Thirawit, Kramon Thongthammachat and Thira Nuchum disagreed with the government having opened a dialogue with Hun Sen.

Khian pointed out the Chatchai-Hun Sen meeting runs counter to international and United Nations' principles. "The Kampuchean problem involves other countries. It is not a family affair," Khian said.

The visit has led other countries to believe that Thailand is changing its foreign policy by giving support to invaders, which will increase bargaining power for Vietnam, said Khian, a respected expert on Indochina.

Chian, who also serves as director of Chulalongkorn's Institute of Asian Studies, said Hun Sen was very smart in understanding Thai's mentality. "He used the issue of imprisoned Thais to trick us into trading and giving him recognition," the academic said.

"This matter should be handled by the Foreign Ministry, which as diplomatic skills and expertise. Inexperienced persons could cause irreparable damage," Khian said.

Kramon Thongthammachat, a Chulalongkorn political scientist, was equally critical, noting that Hun Sen scored tremendous gains by his visit. "By practice, it is a de facto recognition," he said.

Economic Investment in Cambodia Sought
BK2801014789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] The Phnom Penh regime welcomes Thai investment in forestry, fishery and gem production in Kampuchea, said PM's Office Minister Anuwat Watthana-phongsiri yesterday.

Dr Anuwat, who participated in trade talks on Thursday with the Phnom Penh delegation, said that Prime Minister Hun Sen had said Thai investors would be granted concessions in fishing, logging or gem excavation or would be allowed to join ventures with Kampuchean partners in these industries.

Hun Sen, said the minister, praised the Thai people for being proficient in logging and fishing.

The Premier also said there is an abundance of makha, payoong and daeng trees in Kampuchea, he added.

"There are three things that Thais excel in and this is where resource rich Cambodia could be important to us: we're the best in felling trees, plying the waters for fish and mining for precious stones," Anuwat said.

He disclosed that Hun Sen welcomed Thai help in re-opening a cement factory that has been closed, and in increasing cigarette production, which accounts for 30 percent of Kampuchea's income.

The Phnom Penh delegation, said Dr Anuwat, also would like Thailand to help promote tourism in Kampuchea and improve telecommunications.

They also want to rejoin the Mekong Committee which has been inactive for years, he added.

Regarding travel from Thailand to Phnom Penh and Koh Kong, Hun Sen reportedly told the Thai delegation that the Kampuchean capital could be reached by plane from Vientiane or Hanoi, and Koh Kong could be reached by boat from Trat province.

Hun Sen also talked about plans to improve airports in Phnom Penh and Battambang and to repair the railroad from Sisophon to the capital.

The Phnom Penh regime would accept both Thai and US currencies in trade deals.

It also assures foreign investors that they would be allowed to take their profits out of the country, said Dr Anuwat.

Opposition Sees Rift Between Chatchai, Sitthi
BK2301021789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
24 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] Opposition MPs yesterday accused Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila of failing to "adjust" himself to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's "new diplomacy" regarding the Kampuchean problem.

The criticism came amid growing speculation in the opposition bloc that the suspected Chatchai-Sitthi conflict might escalate beyond solution and eventually cause Sitthi's Social Action Party (SAP) to be removed from the six-party coalition government, opposition sources said.

But government spokesman Suwit Yotmani yesterday denied that Chatchai and Sitthi have been at odds over their approaches to the decade-old Kampuchean conflict.

Chatchai's plan to receive Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen in Bangkok apparently caught Sitthi off guard. A grim-faced Sitthi said last weekend he could "swear" that he knew nothing about the plan.

Leading opposition MPs warned that the "difference" between Chatchai and Sitthi could damage the government and Thailand's image. But they maintained that it was Sitthi who has to "adjust" himself or leave office.

"The foreign minister's statement that he didn't know about the latest development reflects poor coordination on the government side," said MP Sutham Saengprathum, Progressive Party spokesman.

"Kampuchean factions are going to merge, but the Thai government is beginning to split."

However, the Nakhon Si Thammarat MP and some of his opposition colleagues voiced support for the planned Chatchai-Hun Sen talks.

"It is impossible to solve the Kampuchean problem without speaking to the current rulers of Kampuchea," said Phiraphan Phalusuk (Prachachon Party-Yasothon).

Phiraphan said the Foreign Ministry's long-held policy of ignoring diplomatic contacts with the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government "never works".

He added: "Now that the government has changed its policy (toward Indochina), can the Foreign Ministry catch up with the change? If not, the minister should reconsider his role."

Prachachon MP Chaturon Chaisaeng said many opposition MPs agreed that Sitthi should change his stand. "Now there is a great difference between the ministry and the prime minister," he said. "A consensus should be adopted first, or individuals handling foreign affairs should adjust themselves."

Sources said the Opposition is paying much attention to the Sitthi-Chatchai issue. Some opposition MPs go as far as linking the speculated conflict with a merger plan of four opposition parties, according to the sources.

The merger plan would produce the second largest political party after Chatchai's Chat Thai Party and could replace any partner of the coalition.

But government spokesman Suwit strongly denied that the Kampuchean issue is causing rifts between Chat Thai and Social Action parties.

He also tried to play down the Social Action Party spokesman's criticism against Chatchai's Kampuchean peace initiative.

He said Chathchai and Sitthi agreed in principle to informal talks with Hun Sen, the prime minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), and have consulted each other to coordinate their diplomatic efforts.

Suwit said that SAP spokesman Prasop Butsarakhom's comments against Chatchai should not be taken as an indication of rifts between SAP and the prime minister's Chat Thai Party.

"He just aired his view in accordance with the democratic system. That's it," he said.

Suwit added that the informal meeting with Hun Sen will be in line with Sitthi's policy of trying to get all four rival Khmer factions to get together.

"Prasop may not understand the crux of the issue," he added.

But Likhit Hongladarom, a deputy government spokesman for the Ratsadon Party, blamed the continued fighting inside Kampuchea on the past policy carried out by the Foreign Ministry.

Chatchai's initiative, he said, was an effort to solve the problem on a new avenue and conservatives may find it deviating from the conventional practices.

He said that the Kampuchean fighting may last another 10 years if Thailand continued sticking to the old ways of diplomacy.

"Thailand has the right to be active in the search for peace because it is the front-line country," he said.

Four Opposition Parties Sign Merger Accord
BK2001012989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] Four opposition parties signed a merger agreement yesterday and their leading members said they hoped to complete the legal aspects of the merger and become the second-largest party in the House of Representatives before Parliament reconvenes in April.

Cabinet members, as usual, reacted cautiously to the latest development of the merger plan.

After repeated cancellations and scepticism about the plan's practicality, leaders of the Ruam Thai, Prachachon, Community Action and Progressive parties signed an agreement which commits the parties to merge under the name Ekkaphap (Solidarity).

"The moment every one of us has been waiting for has come at last," said Narong [Wongwan], who will lead the new party. "From now on, we will work together to ensure that the government serves the public's interest."

Leader of Prachachon Party, Chaloephan Siwikon, who will be the secretary general of the new party, said, "Now that we are united under the same banner, no one will be able to separate us."

The ceremony took place at 11 am at the Progressive Party's headquarters on Ratchadaphisek Road. It was witnessed by about 200 MPs, party members and representatives of major labour organizations.

However, the parties have yet to undergo the legal actions necessary for Prachachon, Community Action and Progressive parties to dissolve themselves and join Ruam Thai Party to form Ekkaphap Party.

Ruam Thai MP Piyanat Watcharaphon, spokesman of the new party, said he is confident the legal process for the merger will be completed before the House reconvenes in April.

Community Action leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian will serve as chairman of the advisory board while Progressive leader Uthai Pimchaichon chairs the party central committee and former Ruam Thai secretary general Piyanat Watcharaphon becomes the spokesman of the new party.

The first political activity of the newly-formed group will be a tour of the southern provinces between Jan 28 and Jan 31 to meet the people and assess the performance of the government in its flood relief operations, Chaloephan said.

Uthai Pimchaichon, leader of the Progressive Party, said when Parliament reconvenes, the new party will spearhead the effort to revise the Constitution and election laws to enhance the country's political development.

PM's Office Minister Chaloe Yubamrung, formerly one of the most outspoken opposition MPs, said he believes the merger will strengthen the position of the Opposition in checking the government, which is in line with the public's interest.

"The merger is a good thing, and I believe it will contribute to the country's democratization," he said.

But a senior executive of a government coalition party said the merger will not have an impact on the political scene because the new party is expected to run into trouble when distributing power among themselves.

The new party, which will command 71 MPs and become the second-largest party in the House after Chat Thai Party, will set up party branches in all of the country's 73 provinces in the near future.

Action Welcomed

*BK2001013189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jan 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Merger of Four Parties Strengthens Party System"]

[Text] The signing of a merger pledge by leaders of four opposition parties (Ruam Thai, Prachachon, Community Action [CAP], and Progressive) yesterday represented a significant development in the Thai political party system.

Ruam Thai, with 35 MPs, is the largest party in the Opposition and will be the core of the merger. Prachachon (19 MPs), CAP (9 MPs) and Progressive (8 MPs) will each request a court ruling authorizing their parties' dissolutions so that MPs in the three parties can join Ruam Thai, which will then change its name to Ekkaphap (Solidarity).

After the merger of the four parties has finally materialized, the Ekkaphap Party, with 71 MPs, will be the second largest next to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan's Chat Thai Party, which has 87 MPs. The new party will, undoubtedly, be a political force that must be reckoned with.

It could, for example, become a core in a new coalition government should the Chat Thai Party weaken. This is certainly what many leaders in the four opposition parties hope it will become. They believe their success will attract other opposition parties to join them. We think they have made a correct move. Size is what really counts in parliamentary politics. The bigger a party, the more powerful it is.

The new party could also replace one or more partners in the current Chat Thai-led coalition, or join and shore up the government coalition in case a serious rift develops in the government camp. But the leaders of the four opposition parties say they have no such intentions. We will have to wait and see.

After the dissolution of their parties, the 36 MPs of the three parties are virtually free to join any party within 60 days. This is the crucial test of their "solidarity". Their leaders are confident, however, that none will defect to any of the government parties.

It will also be a test of maturity and self-confidence of the government coalition, that is, whether or not it can resist the temptation to snatch some of the 36 MPs. So far none of the six government parties have shown any interest in wooing the 36 MPs.

This augurs well for the political party system in which a lack of party discipline has, for too long, retarded democratic development.

The Chatchai coalition has a comfortable majority of 220 MPs in the 357-member House of Representatives. Gaining a few more votes will not enhance the government's position in any significant way.

Moreover, the Chatchai administration's popularity has been rising. The government's stability has not been threatened by any serious internal rifts. Thus we can see no reason—except to undermine the merger—for any of the government parties to try to recruit MPs from the three opposition parties when they become "free agents".

We believe the merger is a positive development which will strengthen the political party system and thereby promote democracy. All politicians, especially those 36 MPs and leaders of the six government parties, must not try to sabotage it—we hope nobody will—for any selfish purpose.

Let us give the merger a try. This could be a good chance for Thai democracy to take another big step forward.

Thai, Lao, SRV Central Banks Forge New Links
*BK2801020989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Jan 89 p 13*

[Text] The Bank of Thailand has agreed to cooperate with Indochinese central banks to support intra-regional trade, Bank of Thailand Governor Kamchon Sathirakun announced yesterday.

The agreement was made at informal talks between Mr Kamchon and Laotian and Vietnamese central bank governors.

To facilitate trade between Thailand and the two Indochinese states, the Vietnamese central bank has invited Bangkok Bank and Thai Farmers Bank to open branches in that country.

The Laotian central bank also invited Thai banks to join the Laotian Government in establishing a third commercial bank there.

"In principle, the Bank of Thailand does not oppose Thai commercial banks opening branches in Vietnam and jointly investing with the Laotian Government in the establishment of a new commercial bank," Mr Kamchon said.

The commercial bank planned for Laos will be a partial state enterprise with the Laotian Government holding 51 percent and the balance available to Thai commercial banks, Mr Kamchon quoted the Laotian central bank governor as saying.

He said he was told by the two central bank governors their governments planned to boost investment from abroad, particularly from Thailand.

"The central banks have adopted a policy of easing the controls on financial institutes so they can facilitate trade and investment with other countries," he said.

The existing banking procedures for trade between Thailand and the Indochinese states are rather complicated as they have to go through the banking system in Singapore.

"I proposed using the baht as the currency for trade within the region. Using the baht as the medium currency would not only help facilitate intra-regional trade, it would also help reduce the risk of currency fluctuation." Mr Kamchon said this proposal was supported by the two central bank governors.

He also said the Vietnamese central bank governor had asked the Bank of Thailand to help provide the technology to organise a financial institute system, adding this reflected Hanoi's policy of adopting a non-socialist banking system.

Mr Kamchon said he also held talks with the Burmese central bank governor, who expressed interest in cooperating with the Bank of Thailand to boost bilateral trade between the two countries.

Vietnam

Results of Fourth Round of MIA Search

BK2801083289 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 27—Vietnamese and U.S. specialists carried out from January 12-26 the fourth round of joint search for information and identification of the remains of Americans missing in action.

This joint search round is the biggest so far. The two sides conducted the search for informations of 12 cases and excavation at six sites in Son La, Lang Son, Ha Son Binh, Bac Thai, Ha Bac and Binh Tri Thien Provinces. The joint identification team examined a number of remains collected by the Vietnamese side alone.

The Vietnam Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers and the local authorities and population closely cooperated with, and created favourable conditions for the teams in their work. The U.S. side highly appreciated Vietnam's goodwill, efforts and cooperation in the search.

Bush Statement at Baker's Swearing-In Cited

BK2901132489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] According to foreign sources, James Baker was sworn in as U.S. secretary Of State at a White House ceremony after his nomination was approved by the Senate on 25 January.

A former secretary of the treasury and a White House official in the Reagan administration, Baker also served as the chief strategist of Bush's presidential campaign. In that position, he won considerable credit for helping Bush turn the tables when Democrat candidate Dukakis was leading by 17 points in the polls, a feat he achieved by denouncing Dukakis for being a weak liberal who could hurt U.S. prestige and precipitate a rise in violence and crime.

Speaking at Baker's swearing-in ceremony, President Bush stressed that the new Secretary of State will be the pillar of U.S. diplomacy and chief presidential adviser in foreign affairs. Bush stated: The current world situation requires that the U.S. diplomatic service follow new strategies and methods. Changing international circumstances are creating both new possibilities and dangers, and the United States must be a moving force to promote positive changes. Bush contended that today's world is more complex and dangerous, therefore the U.S. Secretary of State must be prepared to work with allies to face global threats such as international drug trafficking, terrorism, environmental degradation, and economic crises in developing countries.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Cambodia

BK2801153989 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 28—Asked by VNA correspondent about the statement on January 27, 1989 of a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman on the recent discussions between Vietnamese and Chinese deputy foreign ministers on the domestic aspect of the Kampuchean issue a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said:

In their discussions in preparation for the coming meeting between their foreign ministers, the Vietnamese and Chinese deputy foreign ministers dealt with the normalization of relations between the two countries and other issues of mutual concern, the Kampuchean issue included.

Vietnam has clearly shown its stance on the cause of the Kampuchean issue. It has discussed with China the international aspect of the Kampuchean issue. The two sides held that the pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea must be carried out simultaneously with the full stop of the foreign military aid for the Kampuchean factions. On the domestic aspect of the Kampuchean issue, the Chinese side repeated its stance as is known by everybody. The Vietnamese side reaffirmed its principled stance that the internal affairs of Kampuchea must be solved by the Kampucheans themselves and must be discussed by all Kampuchean parties, without interference from outside, that all countries must respect independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment of Kampuchea and must not intervene into Kampuchea's

internal affairs. The countries concerned should encourage the Kampuchean parties to continue negotiations, respect their agreements, and encourage them to promote national reconciliation.

We believe that with goodwill and efforts of both sides, the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples will be soon restored and the relations between the two countries normalized, the spokesman added.

Spokesman on Talks With PRC

*BK2801151789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1445 GMT 28 Jan 89*

[Text] Answering a question from a VNA correspondent about the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman's 27 January statement on the talks about the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem during the recent Chinese-Vietnamese vice foreign ministerial meeting, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman said:

During the exchange of views between the Vietnamese and Chinese vice foreign ministers to prepare for a meeting of the two foreign ministers, both sides discussed the normalization of relations between the two countries and other issues of mutual concern, including the Cambodian problem.

With respect to the cause of the Cambodian problem, the Vietnamese stand is obvious. We are only exchanging views with China on the international aspects of the Cambodian problem. Both sides contended that along with pulling out all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, all foreign countries should completely stop military aid to the Cambodian sides.

Regarding the internal aspects of the Cambodian problem, the Chinese side reiterated its stand which is already known to everyone. The Vietnamese side asserted its principled stand that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves and must be discussed by the various Cambodian sides without the intervention of foreign countries.

All countries should ensure respect for the independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment of Cambodia, and not interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia. All countries involved should encourage the Cambodian sides to continue their talks, respect their agreements, and encourage them to accomplish national reconciliation.

We believe that with the goodwill attitude and efforts of both sides, the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples will be promptly restored and the relations between the two countries will be normalized.

Activities of SRV Delegation in India Noted

Nguyen Co Thach on Cambodia Talks

*BK2701090289 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 27 Jan 89*

[Text] The foreign minister of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, has expressed the hope that the Kampuchean leader, Mr Norodom Sihanouk, would reconsider his decision and attend the second round of talks in Jakarta next month among the concerned parties on the Kampuchean issue. Mr Sihanouk had said in a statement that he will not attend the Jakarta conference.

Addressing a news conference in New Delhi today, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said that Mr Sihanouk's role in solving the Kampuchean problem is important, but he cannot decide everything about Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese leader pointed out that if no political solution is found to the Kampuchean issue, the Vietnamese troops would pull out from Kampuchean by December next year as originally scheduled.

New Development in Relations

*BK2801092489 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT
28 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 27—Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, who was accompanying party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh on a visit to India, held a press conference in New Delhi this morning.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the official friendship visit to India by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has obtained fine results, which together with a Vietnam visit in April 1988 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi have marked a new development in the traditional friendship between the two countries.

The Vietnamese foreign minister said that General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had held talks, and had a unanimity of views on (7 matters of) the two countries' relations and on regional and international issues. He spoke highly of the Republic of India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the settlement of regional disputes, [words indistinct] would continue its efforts to positively contribute to solving the Kampuchean issue, and would be prepared to take part in an international conference and an international control commission once a solution to the issue is reached.

Joint Statement Issued
BK3001022289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Jan 89

[“Text” of Vietnam-India joint statement on CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh’s official visit to India; date and place not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the Indian prime minister, His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, His Excellency CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his wife paid an official friendly visit to India from 23 to 29 January 1989 and attended India’s 39th Republic Day.

Accompanying the general secretary were Nguyen Co Thach, Council of Ministers vice chairman and foreign minister, and many members of the party Central Committee and ministers of Vietnam. His Excellency Nguyen Van Linh and his wife called on Indian President Venkataraman and his wife, and Vice President Sharma and his wife. The general secretary held three rounds of talks with His Excellency the Indian prime minister. The talks took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The two countries’ leaders examined bilateral relations between India and Vietnam. They noted that political relations between the two countries are excellent, and economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries has developed steadily. Against such a background, both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the third India-Vietnam joint committee meeting held 21-23 January 1989, just before the visit.

Both sides noted the agreements on the use of a 100-million rupee credit to be extended by India to Vietnam. The two countries’ leaders also noted with satisfaction the great, broad understanding that has been reached in redetermining the deadline for paying debts involving monetary and goods credits, which the Indian Government had previously given Vietnam.

Both sides welcomed the agreements on cooperation in off-shore oil operations in Vietnam. The two countries’ leaders noted with satisfaction progress in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry. Implementation of agreements between the two countries on cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has also scored satisfactory results.

The two leaders examined the question of accelerating trade and other Vietnam-India joint projects. Scientific and technological cooperation has developed constantly. The two countries’ leaders expressed satisfaction with the signing of a new cultural exchange program between the two countries. They satisfactorily noted the success in determining new areas of cooperation in sericulture, cotton growing, the handicrafts and artisan industry,

civil aviation, sea transport, and telecommunication, and expressed a readiness to vigorously accelerate commercial relations between the two countries through proper payment systems.

The Indian side agreed to extend to Vietnam an additional 100 million rupee government credit for the import of production means from India. The Vietnamese side highly valued this decision. Both sides began various discussions to determine the types of goods to be imported from India with this credit.

While discussing international issues, the two countries’ leaders welcomed the general improvement in the atmosphere of international relations and the changes resulting from the situation of detente and dialogue instead of confrontation. They reasserted that the need to maintain this trend and the intensive promotion of international cooperation and development are objectives that the Nonaligned Movement has perseveringly struggled for. The prospects for nuclear disarmament have raised a hope that assets and manpower will be used for global development in lieu of being wasted on the arms race. The new international situation poses challenges and at the same time, creates opportunities for nonaligned countries in the struggle for a world order with better security and justice.

During the talks and meetings, the Indian side informed the Vietnamese side of recent developments in the direction of improving relations with neighboring countries, including China. Both sides contended that the good neighborly, friendly relations between India and China would positively contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world. The Vietnamese side informed the Indian side of the results of talks between the Vietnamese and Chinese vice foreign ministers.

Both sides expressed the hope that relations between Vietnam and China would soon be normalized through various peaceful, friendly exchanges of views on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Both sides noted recent progress in the situation in Indochina, especially the Cambodian issue. Both sides welcomed the informal meeting process in Jakarta. They also welcomed the initiatives within the Nonaligned Movement framework, the Paris dialogue, and the bilateral discussions between countries on the Cambodian issue.

Both sides noted that the 7 January 1989 statement on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia in September 1989 under the framework of a political solution through negotiations has created a new moving force for the process of restoring peace and stability in the region.

Both sides contended that the key to the Cambodian issue is that the withdrawal of troops must be linked with the cessation of all interference and assistance from the outside.

Both sides strongly support the Cambodian people's right to self-determination of their destiny and the nonexistence of the Pol Pot genocidal regime forever.

India and Vietnam appeal for continued talks to achieve a political solution through negotiations to ensure the principles of sovereignty, independence, nonalignment, and peace in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese side highly appraised India's significant role and contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia during the past 40 years, and to seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue at present. India has a worthy role in settlement of the Cambodian issue and in turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Both sides examined recent developments in Afghanistan. Both sides welcomed the Geneva accord and contended that if it was seriously implemented, it would pave the way for establishing peace and stability in the region.

Both sides expressed an identity of views that assurances for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and the nonaligned nature of Afghanistan are essential conditions for a peaceful solution to the Afghan issue, and contended that the Afghan people should have their independence in determining their political destiny without outside interference.

Both sides welcomed the Palestine National Council's constructive, realistic statements in Algiers and subsequent developments, which have created a positive atmosphere for resuming the peace process in the Middle East. Both sides stressed that there will be no long lasting peace in the region unless a just, comprehensive solution to the Palestine issue is reached on the basis of restoring the Palestine people's sacred national rights, including their rights to self-determination and to establishing an independent state on their land.

Both sides again called for the early convening of a conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO. Both sides reaffirmed their support for all efforts aimed at quickly achieving a solution to this long-standing problem.

Both sides examined the situation in South Africa. Both sides expressed concern over the South African authorities' continued policy of suppression against the majority blacks, and expressed the hope that the application of comprehensive, coercive punitive measures are the only peaceful, friendly measures aimed at eliminating the disgusting apartheid regime.

Both sides expressed concern over South Africa's continued acts to create instability for frontline nations in South Africa. Both sides noted the courageous efforts by liberation movements in South Africa. Both sides

expressed satisfaction with the agreement reached for the process of returning independence to Namibia beginning on 1 April 1989. Both sides stressed the belief that the United Nations' arrangements aimed at implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 435 should create all essential conditions for a free and just election to the constitutional council and that this council will adopt the Namibian Constitution. Both sides are looking forward to seeing Namibia get rid of the prolonged stage of colonial domination and to seeing it become an official member of the community of independent nations.

Both sides contended that the visit to Vietnam by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the visit to India by His Excellency Nguyen Van Linh are new steps in Vietnamese-Indian relations, a fine prospect for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two nations, and a necessary development in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples, thereby symbolizing the positive spirit of South-South cooperation.

His Excellency Nguyen Van Linh was very pleased with the splendid success of the visit and sincerely thanked Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Indian Government and people for their sincere, warm welcome. The general secretary graciously invited the Indian president, vice president, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and their wives to visit Vietnam. The Indian leaders accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Nguyen Van Linh Ends Visit

BK2801094489 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 28—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and his party left New Delhi this afternoon ending an official visit to India.

The state farewell ceremony was held at the presidential palace in the presence of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other Indian high-ranking officials.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh was accompanied to Pa Lam International Airport by Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Answering journalists before leaving the presidential palace for the airport, the Vietnamese leader said that his official friendship visit to the Republic of India was a total success. The visit, he said, has made an important contribution to consolidating the time-honoured friendship between the two countries.

Nguyen Van Linh laid stress on India's important role in a solution to the Kampuchea issue as well as its role in South Asia, South East Asia and other parts of the world.

Earlier, President Ramaswamy Venkataraman and his wife offered a dinner to General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his wife.

The Vietnamese leader expressed his thanks to the Indian leaders and people for their warm reception granted to him and his party. Host and guest proposed toasts to the development and long lasting of the friendship between the two countries.

In the morning, the Vietnamese party leader toured the Pusa agriculture research institute which has helped Vietnam train post-graduates in agriculture.

On the afternoon of Jan. 26, the Lao and Kampuchean ambassadors to India paid a courtesy visit to party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

Leaves Calcutta for Home

*BK3001080989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Jan 89*

[Text] During the past 2 days in India, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited the historical site of Agra and the city of Calcutta, the capital of West Bengal. On the morning of 29 January, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh along with his delegation left Calcutta for home.

While on board, the general secretary sent a message to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, thanking the Indian Government and people for their warm welcome and hospitality shown him during his stay in India.

Arrives in Hanoi

*BK3001025789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Jan 89*

[Text] After successfully concluding his official friendly visit to India, on the afternoon of 29 January, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh returned home.

Welcoming the comrade general secretary were Comrades Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Vo Van Kiet, Tran Xuan Bach, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Mai Chi Tho, Dao Duy Tung, Le Phuoc Tho, Vu Anh, Dam Quang Trung, Vu Van Chinh, Nguyen Khanh and many others.

The Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in our country was also present at the welcoming ceremony.

Nguyen Van Linh Interviewed

*BK3001035189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Jan 89*

[Text] On 29 January, after concluding his visit to India and returning to Tan Son Nhut Airport, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh was interviewed by a Vietnam television correspondent on the results of his visit.

The general secretary said: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Vietnam in April 1988 and my visit to India have opened a new stage in the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Answering a question about the points India mentioned in settling peace in Southeast Asia, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: India and Vietnam have a totally identical view on the international issues of mutual concern, especially the situation in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Cooperation between India and Vietnam holds great significance in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. This visit contributes to peace in the region and the entire world.

Indian Trip Termed Success

*BK3001090789 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
30 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 30 - NHAN DAN today describes the success of the India visit by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh as a new fine development of Vietnamese-Indian relations.

It says:

"The talks and meetings between Nguyen Van Linh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, President Ramaswami Venkataraman and leaders of the Communist Party of India (CPI), the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), and the Indian National Congress Party (I) took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, cordiality, and sincerity characterizing the deep similarities between the two nations. The complete identity of views shared by the two sides in many issues of bilateral relationship, and in international and regional questions of mutual concern has contributed to strengthening the relations between the two countries.

"In their relations of friendship and cooperation, a new horizon has opened up. The Indian Government has agreed to grant credits to and further cooperation with Vietnam in the development of petroleum, agriculture, transport and civil aviation, and to increase its investments in joint ventures in Vietnam."

The paper goes on:

"The Republic of India is one of the first countries not only to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea, but also to make active contributions to the search for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

"India highly values Vietnam's recent statement on the complete withdrawal of its volunteer army from Kampuchea by September 1989 as part of a solution. It welcomes the JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] process, as well as other efforts and the current negotiations aimed at restoring peace in Kampuchea. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's statement saying: We would like to see Kampuchea at peace, sovereign, independent and nonaligned,

and we shall do what we can to assist the search for a political solution,' is a new commitment full of goodwill and a high sense of responsibility. It manifests the deep sympathy and unanimity of views between India and the Indochinese countries, which are close friends sharing common concern about international and regional questions and common interest in peace and development."

NHAN DAN concludes:

"With the brilliant success of General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's India visit, the fine relations between Vietnam and India have now taken on new dimensions and contents. The visit is a new encouragement to the Vietnamese people in the present process of renovation. That is also a positive contribution to the creation of an atmosphere of detente and peaceful dialogues in the region and all over the world."

PRC Minister's Statement on Cambodia Cited
BK2901153489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] According to foreign sources, Chinese Defense Minister Qin Jiwei recently paid a week-long official visit to Thailand from 20 to 28 January at the invitation of Thai Prime Minister and Defense Minister Chatchai Chunnawan.

Speaking at a banquet given by his Thai host, Minister Qin Jiwei dealt with the Cambodia issue, saying that the movement toward detente in the current international situation has created favorable conditions for a political settlement of that issue.

Cultural Cooperation Accord Signed With USSR
BK2901153089 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT
29 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 29—A protocol on cultural cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for 1989 was signed in Moscow Friday.

Signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Culture Vu Khac Lien and his Soviet counterpart V.I. Kazenin. Soviet Minister of Culture V.G. Zakharov was present at the signing ceremony.

Do Muoi Receives Foreign Dignitaries

Receives Japanese Ambassador
BK2701162389 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT
27 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 27—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here today Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kuniaki Asomura.

Chairman Do Muoi had a cordial talk with the Japanese diplomat.

Receives French Minister

BK2901065089 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT
28 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 28—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here today a visiting delegation of the French Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry led by Minister Henri Nallet.

The chairman warmly welcomed the visit as a new, important step of development in cooperation between Vietnam and France.

For his part, Minister Henri Nallet said that his visit showed the desire of President Mitterrand and the Government of France to further develop the time-honored cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples. Also present on this occasion were Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Nguyen Cong Tan, and French Ambassador to Vietnam Louis Amigues.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Foreign Businessmen
BK2901090889 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
29 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 29—Vo Van Kiet, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday a group of Japanese, Hong Kong, and Canadian businessmen.

The guests included the presidents or directors of the companies Hikooosen, Hiuga, Kozutax Accountant, the Funai Institute for Investment Research of Japan, International Aviation Technique of Canada, and Santis Enterprises of Hong Kong.

Earlier, these businessmen made a tour of Vietnam to inquire into business conditions and negotiate with the tourist company of Vung Tau-Con Dao, the export company of Vung Tau-Con Dao (VIECO), the export company of Ho Chi Minh City (INDEXCO), UNIMEX Hanoi, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the General Department of Civil Aviation.

Army Journal on Problems of Party Building
BK2701094789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 22 Jan 89

[Article by Le Tat Thang: "Why Have Not Results of the Party and Political Tasks in the Army Been High Yet?" from the January 1989 issue of TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN]

[Text] In generally reviewing the party and political tasks in the Army over the past 2 years, we assert on the one hand, that the positive changes are in line with the renovation spirit of the sixth party congress, and we recognize on the other hand, in the spirit of looking squarely at the truth, that the outstanding shortcomings must be overcome and that the results and effectiveness

of the party and political tasks are still low. Why? This is due to such objective causes as difficulties in the socio-economic situation, lack of enthusiasm by the people in building the Army and consolidating national defense, many irrationalities in the policies of the state and party, and lack of adequate attention being given to the military tasks by local party committee echelons, administration, and various sectors.

However, we should correctly point out the subjective causes so that we can strive to overcome them. First, we have not paid proper attention to the theoretical research task in conformity with the new line of thinking; we have not alertly grasped and aroused reflection; and we have not resolved step-by-step the new problems arising from the ideological knowledge of troops in keeping with the new and very seething development of the revolution in our country and the world.

Today's world is characterized by the effects of the scientific and technological revolution and the struggles of classes and nations the world over; by the relations between peace and the revolutionary struggle, between peace and war, between global interests and class and national interests, and between the trend toward dialogue and confrontation in international conflicts; by the new knowledge of socialism, socialist economy, political structures of the socialist regime, and socialist democracy and culture; by the revision of capitalism, the principled distinction between socialism and capitalism, and the new military problems that are governed by the characteristics of the era and the socialist revolution in line with the new thinking; and by the nature of military realities that are newly conveyed in accordance with the regulations of the Army.

There are different political viewpoints on the current burning issues mentioned above which reflect differing tendencies and, at times, differing stands. Daily and hourly these viewpoints rush through the minds and hearts of cadres and combatants in several ways and to different extents. Our cadres and combatants have, of course, their own political viewpoints and thoughts which may be correct or incorrect. Their orientation and thought, either timely or not timely either right or wrong, and their political attitude, either alert and steady or hasty and rude, immediately exert an impact on their knowledge, thought, sentiment, confidence, and determination to act individually with regard to the construction and combat duties of the units, with regard to the enemy's psychological warfare allegations, and more importantly with regard to the positions, policies, and lines of the party and state in both domestic and foreign affairs and in the economic and national defense areas.

This is an issue related to the political leadership of party committee echelons, to the range of strategic views of cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, and to the political stand and ability of troops. Many negative manifestations, especially manifestations of political vacillation and inability to distinguish good strategies and lines from bad ones, can be considered on the strength of this important cause.

Second, we have not stayed in close contact with the real, fruitful, and multifaceted activities of troops, and have not attentively nor satisfactorily reviewed and drawn upon experiences to help accelerate the fulfillment of all the Army tasks.

This is precisely what the sixth party Central Committee fifth plenum was pointing out when it said that in the course of their concrete, multifaceted activities—combat, combat readiness, training, education, scientific research, organization and consolidation of military strength, and participation in production and economic development—our cadres and soldiers must always make sure that they fully understand the party's and state's lines, standpoints, and policies, and know how to apply them to the concrete circumstances of their units and localities.

Many progressive models have emerged and further demonstrated the high determination and intellect of the masses and the resourcefulness and dynamism of our cadres and soldiers. Meanwhile, there have been negative phenomena and indications of conservatism, sluggishness, irresponsibility, individualism, liberalism, localism, and regionalism.

In addition, new phenomena have emerged or are in the making. Here, we should make a thorough study and exert caution because we are not sure if we should go ahead and give them the green light or not.

It is necessary to closely link party tasks and political tasks with the above mentioned concrete, diversified activities in order to study and pinpoint problems. The next step is to conduct joint studies with those in charge of military tasks, rear service, technical service, and economic development, and henceforth draw lessons that help us make better progress and surge forward.

Third, we have not placed due importance on information or created a truly democratic atmosphere in society, party activities, theoretical surveys, and scientific researches; factors that can help enhance the mass character, leading role, and educative and militant nature of party and political tasks.

Now that people live in a modern world, they urgently need information. Our people and cadres and soldiers of our armed forces are entitled to be kept informed of all issues of interest. Given the current information explosion and very new discoveries worldwide, one should take another look at many conceptions that have been considered as the principles of Marxism so far.

It is necessary to meet this legitimate demand of our cadres and soldiers. It is not advisable to adopt a closed door policy. Guidance, control, and orientation must be preferred to cover-up attempts which, no matter how subtle they may be, are always subject to leaks which in turn often exert an adverse impact on information itself. If lower echelons do not receive official information

from higher echelons, then the lower echelons get inadequate or even wrong information and may eventually become more suspicious. Only when one gets adequate and timely information on both facts and differing points of discussion, on both positive and negative information to certain necessary extents, and, at the same time, proper leadership and guidance, can the truth be asserted and clarified and integrity be exalted.

Fourth is that the ability, quality, and behavior of political cadres and agencies is rather poor as compared to the position of each level, and has not met the new requirements of the revolutionary cause of building the Army.

By looking at the above mentioned causes, we can clearly see the shortcomings, weaknesses, and incompetence of

political cadres in the Army. There might be irregularities in the organizational system and in determining the positions and authority of political cadres and agencies. Although we must continue studying and resolving these problems, it is obvious that what decides the operational effectiveness of political cadres and their prestige is their ability, quality, and behavior.

It can be concluded that to further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the party and political tasks in the years ahead and to meet the demands of our party, Army, and country for renovation, we must look into the above stated subjective causes that are also the shortcomings and weaknesses in the party and political tasks and overcome them.

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